INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

VOL. XVII NO. 250 BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1929. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BIKANER'S CHALLENGING RETORT TO JAWAHARLAL.

FRENCH SENATE ELECTIONS.

Minister Of Pensions Defeated.

FINAL RESULTS AND STATE OF PARTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Paris.—Final results of the triennial elections are as follows:—Republicans, unchanged, left Republicans lost seven of whom one went to the Socialists and remaining six were distributed among Radical Republicans and Radical Socialists. Notable defeats include the Minister of Pensions, M. Anterion, M, Leon Blum and M. Francois Marsal.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS TO THE FRENCH SENATE.

Socialists Score.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Paris.—Triennial elections for one-third Senate were held to-day Eighty-one results have hitherto been announced. Radical Socialists have gained seven and Independent Radicals four.—Reuter.

"NO AMERICAN BRITISH NAVAL RIVALRY."

"Mac's" Optimism.

RUGBY, Oct. 20.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald dined last night with the Canadian Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, with whom he has now concluded conversations dealing with Anglo-American relations and various other Imperial questions. The British Premier leaves tonight for montreal and is expected to sail for home next week end.

In press interviews he again emphasised that in his conversations with Mr. Hoover nothing in regard to naval questions took place which was binding upon either Britain or the United States. Whatever was to be binding would be decided at the Five-Powtr Conference in London next January. All that he claimed to have accomplished was to have helped to create an atmosphere of goodwill and he had found President Hoover in complete agreement with him, that there shall be no Anglo-American naval rivalry.—B. O. W.

MAC-MACKENZIE POURPARLERS.

Discussion On Naval Questions.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Ottawa.—Conversations between Messrs. MacDonald and MacKenzie King have concluded. Responsible opinion recognises that the discussions of naval questions must have been provisional, pending the meeting of London Conference and t e consultation with other dominions.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT TO RE-ASSEMBLE NEXT WEEK.

Mr. Snowden As Leaded In Place Of Premier.

RUGBY. Oct. 20.

Parliament reassembles on Tuesday week when, in the absence of the Prime Minister, tie Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, will act as Leader of the House of Commons. The Prime Minister will arrive a few days after the house meets.

As the Parliamentary sittings beginning on the 29th are in continuation of the session which began last July, both Houses will resume the tasks interrupted by the Summer vacation without any ceremonial formalities. Many domestic measures including the Widows Pensions Bill and the Mining Industry Bill will be debated before Christmas and there will be discussions in the House of Commons on several important items of foreign policy, including the resumption of full diplomatic relations with Russia, the Government's disarmament policy, reparations, and the optional clause.—B. O. W.

WAR ON PURDAH.

Marwari Youths in Earnest.

WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN IN C. P.

AKOLA, Oct. 21.

The Anti-Purdah deputation of the Rajasthan Navajivan Mandal had a great success at Dhamangaon, where the Marwadi youths had assembled from all parts of India as as a special session of the Mandal was held there. Ladies, too, took a prominent part, several giving up the evil custom of Purdah immediately.

The deputation then proceeded to Yeotmal which they reached on the 18th evening. A largely attended public meeting was held here to hear the deputationists and several young men among the audience promised to observe November 13. as an Anti-Purdha day.

The deputation reached Wardah on the 19th. where also a largely attended public meeting was held. A feeble opposition to the Anti-Purdah movement from a Panchayatist had a crushing reply which helped the cause to a great extent in that locality. As in other places, the youths of this place also promised to observe the anti-Purdah day.

AT AKOLA.

The Deputation then went to Akola, which they reached yesterday evening. Local leaders of the Reform Party received the deputationists at the Railway station. Lady members were received by the Marwadi ladies of the place. A grand meeting was held at night under the presidentship of Sjt. Birjalalji Biyani, M. L. A. Panchayayatists also attended and gave a patient hearing to all the members of the deputation including ladies, addressed the meeting held this morning. A group photo was then taken of the deputationists as well as of some local Marwadi ladies and gentlemen.

In the evening Mr. Ramprashad Bhartia will entertain the deputationists.

The deputation proceeds to Khandwa to-night, and from there, it will disperse for the present.—Free Press.

MAHATMA IN MUSSOOREE.

Public Addresses And Purse Presented.

MUSSOORIE, Oct. 21.

Last evening a very largely attended meeting was held at the Himalaya Club grounds to welcome Mr. Gandhi on his first visit to Mussoorie. Two addresses were presented, one by the City Board and the other by the citizens of Mussoorie. A purse containing Rs. 2,500 was presented by the latter for the Spinners' Association and Rs. 101 for Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund.—A.P.

INTER-UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE.

Mr. Sastri To Represent Annamalai University.

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, Mr. S. E. Ranganatham, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University and Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar will represent the Annamali University at the Inter-Universities Conference which is to be held at Simla at the end of this month.—Free Press.

STATE PHOBIA WILL ONLY BRING SORROW.

Appeal To Indian Leaders.

"RESTRAIN FIRE-BRANDS AND HOT-HEADS."

DO NOT DISTRUST THE PRINCES.

"I, whom the Almighty has been pleased to ordain to be the Ruler of the Bikaner State can never forget that I am, at the same time, the first servant of the State and the first servant of my subjects. I feel that I and my Government have not only the right to demand of you all, but that we can also confidently rely upon you—the Chiefs and Nobles; the Officers of the State; the Seths and Sahukars and other local inhabitants of the State; the learned gentlemen following the noble profession of the Law, all of you—to do all that you can under God's blessings to make my beloved subjects more happy, more prosperous and more contented and thus to contribute, each in your respective spheres and walks of life, to the glory and well-being of the State of Bikaner." In these words did His Highness the Maharaiah of Bikaner delivered his address in inaugurating the Administrative Conference on the 3rd instant. After a lengthy survey of the affairs of the State His Highness referred to the impending constitutional changes in British India and the Indian States. Said His Highness:—

APPEAL TO BRITISH INDIAN LEADERS AND PRESS.

To the leaders and the responsible Press of British India, I would venture in all friendliness to say—

(1) Before very long all the various parties concerned, viz., the British Government, British India, and the Indian States will be called upon to contribute towards, and, each in so far as lies within its province, to help, in solving the various knotty problems involved and in building up a stable and safe Constitution for India as a whole, which will enable its two great parts—British India as well as the territories of the Indian Princes—to march hand in hand towards their respective goals and thereby to contribute towards the well-being and glory of their common Motherland.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(2) There are strong rumours—which, I sincerely hope, will prove to be true—that with the sympathy and support of our popular Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and the goodwill of His Majesty's Government, a Round Table Conference will be convened in England in the not distant future; and for obvious reasons it is impossible to conceive any such Round Table Conference being convened, still less of its properly functioning or fulfilling the objects and hopes entertained of it, unless and until the States were adequately represented thereon or their Rulers and Governments had their due say in all matters directly or indirectly concerning them.

ESSENTIAL FACTORS.

(3) Side by side with the Indian States, British India has also to see to it that its responsible leaders and Press do not unnecessarily antagonize the Princes and States, their Chiefs and Nobles and the various other classes and communities which comprise the States, for, speaking with all modesty and friendliness, it should be obvious that the sympathy and good-will of the Indian States are also essential factors that count if British India is to gain in their entirety its legitimate aims and aspirations; and those who think otherwise and particularly that the Indian States can be ignored, cannot make a greater mistake.

CONDITION OF CO-OPERATION.

(4) The Princes have on more occasions than one, in the past, and particularly during the last 12 years or so, given actual proofs, not merely in words but also by deeds, of their good will towards British India and of their welcoming its attainment of Dominion Status. The friendly co-operation of the States rests however on two clear and essential conditions: (1) that equitable and satisfactory arrangements are arrived at between the parties concerned for the position of the States in the future Constitution of India on terms fair and honourable alike to the States and British India; and (2) that India remains an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the aegis of our beloved King-Emperor.

DON'T DISTRUST PRINCES.

Further proof of their sincerity and support to the legitimate aspirations of British India will be orthcoming in a very substantial and practical manner during the next few months. In this the Princes have been as much influenced by their desire to see a strong and united India under the Crown and thus a source of additional strength to the British Empire, as they have been influenced by the feeling that they are bound to their brethren in British India by ties of blood, race and religion. In the circumstances no one in British India has really the least justification for distrusting the Princes and States or suspecting their 'bona fides' and their oft-declared policy and friendly feelings towards British India, much less for repeating the senseless charge that the Princes are a drag upon, and desire to oppose Constitutional Reforms in, British India. Any fellow-countrvman who persists in saying so, is therefore an enemy not only of Indian States but also of British India and, indeed, India as a whole, and by no means a patriotic son and true servant of his Motherland.

RETORT TO JAWAHARLAL.

Recently a certain comparatively young politician of British India declared in Kathiawad that in the scheme concerning the future Constitution of India there was no room for Princes, Darbars Thakurs and Jagirdars and he equally emphatically and unqualifiedly stated that there was no alternative but the abolition of such Princes and Thakurs which is equivalent to the abolition of the Indian States. Statements like these will not help matters; such State phobia can only bring sorrow in its train. Every community—large or small, important or unimportant—is entitled to enjoy its rights and to exist in the future policy of India as much as in the past; and if an important tract of India like the Indian States is to be threatened with annihilation and extinction—political, social and economic—then the elementary instincts of human nature cannot but assert themselves, namely, the instinct of self-defence; and when the political and fiscal rights of a community, body or individual are unjustly and seriously threatened, if such body or individual possesses any vestige of self-respect there will be only one course open and that is—stand against the wall and fight to the bitter end.

"IGNORANCE OF FACTS."

In the case of the utterances of some leaders in British India, ignorance of facts and lack of insight into the real affairs of the States may be taken as an extenuating circumstance—even though it should not be difficult for such leaders to realize that their attacks on the Princes and Governments are grossly unfair to the majority of the Rulers of States and their Governments and liable to cause disaffection and alarm in the minds of the loyal and indeed the preponderating majority of the subjects of Indian States taken as a whole.

RESTRAIN "FIRE-BRANDS".

In view of the above circumstances and in view of the issues at stake, and above all in the interests of our country as a whole is it unreasonable and too much to ask the leaders of British India to restrain their fire-brands, hotheads and die hards from making provocative speeches and thus unnecessarily complicating the situation, which, as a I have already said, is in any case none too easy in certain aspects; and if the leaders of British India are unable so as to restrain and curb their reckless statements and harmful activities, is it further unreasonable and too much to ask that at least the majority of such British Indian leaders should disown publicly and repudiate frankly and without qualification such statements and activities, obviously so unfair and hostile to the States? Otherwise, would there be no justification if the States came to the conclusion that the leaders of British India at least in their heart of hearts really endorsed such anti-State sentiments and prejudices?

Every day's delay is dangerous to the Indian States as well as to British India; and if such activities are not restrained, and the angle of vision regarding the States not corrected, untold and irremediable harm may result to India as a whole; and that is my

(Continued on page 8.)

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Sir Sankaran Nair interviewed by Reuter in connection with the report of the Central Committee opined that 'all's well that ends well" and said he would be quite satisfied with the work accomplished. He considers that the Commission's work should have tremendous effect on the future of the Indian Constitution. He admits that the work has been difficult, but he found it very difficult to say whether the "extremists" would be satisfied.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Canberra.—Mr. Bruce has resigned and Mr. Scullin has been commissioned to form the new Ministry.

Mr. Scullin was tumultously welcomed here. In a speech at the station he said Labour did not promise the millennium, but the new Government would pursue a sound and progressive policy.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Paris.—A bulletin signed by four doctors says M. Poincare underwent the second operation under good conditions.—Reuter.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

To Meet At Delhi On 25th Oct.

HAJI BILL AND DOMINION LEGISLATION.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21.

The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes meets in Delhi on the 25th instant. The Maharajas of Bikaner and Patiala and the Chief of Sangli have already arrived. The Nawab of Bhopal, Maharaja Rana of Dholpur and the Maharaja of Kashmir, the other members of the Committee are expected to arrive shortly Preliminary conversations commence to-morrow.

PRINCES AND HAJI BILL.

Discussions will presumably relate 'inter alia' to the Butler Committee's report, replying to the message of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber that any discussion on coastal shipping questions at the sub-conference of the Imperial Conference in London would adversely affect Mr. Haji's Bill now before the Assembly and demanding an assurance that the convening of the Conference at a short notice was not intended to prevent further progress of the Bill in the Assembly.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S TELEGRAM.

The Government of India have stated by a telegram: "Early autumn of 1929 was proposed for the Conference on Dominion legislation as long ago as November, 1928. The Government of India were not finally informed of the date fixed unitl the middle of September, but they understood the delay was occasioned by difficulty of choosing a date acceptable to all members of the Conference. The question of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill did not in any way affect the choice of date. Subjects to be discussed at the Conference other than the Merchant Shipping Legislation primarily concern Britain and Dominions and the decision about the date necessarily rested with them."—A. P.

SAVIOURS OF HINDU DHARMA."

Madras Sanatanists Begin Propaganda.

TRICHINOPOLY, Oct. 21.

An informal Conference on Sanatanists from many parts of the Presidency was held on Saturday Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex Judge of the Madras High Court, presiding, to discuss the future plan of work.

A Subjects Committee was formed to work out the details of the constitution of the new Sanatanist Sabha and concert definite steps for the attainment of their object. As a result of the Committee's deliberations, the Hindu Dharma Sabha was formed, the objects of the Sabha being the promotion of the Hindu Dharma, repeal of Early Marriage Restraint Act and prevention of similar legislation.

A daily newspaper will be started at Madras, the declared policy of which is the establishment of a responsible Government consistent with the religious usages of all communities. The paper will dissociate itself from the Nehru Report and the Congress in view of its present policy. A committee was formed with Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer as Chairman to frame the articles of Association of the Company to be floated for running the paper.—A.P.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

BENARES. Oct. 21.

The convocation of the Benares Hindu University for conferring degrees will be held on December 14.—A. P.

DISCOVERY OF A BOMB

Unknown Man's Present To Turks.

SENSATION IN HYDERABAD CITY.

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 21.

Sensation was caused in Hyderabad City last night when a bomb was handed over to the police by some Turks. A party of Turks received a box sent by an unknown man in a tonga. When they asked the tonga man what the box contained he said it was soiled linen. When the box was opened a cylinder-shaped instrument was found inside it. Suspecting foul play they informed the police who with the aid of European Engineers of the Mint discovered that it was a bomb. This morning it was examined before the Mint Master, the Director General of Police and others. The bomb is said to be a crude one prepared by amateurs. The police have arrested a Turk on suspicion.—A.P.

ON PUSHBIKE VENTURE.

Two Ahmedabad Youths Leave For Bombay.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 20.

Two young cyclists of Ahmedabad, Mr. Narendra Desai and Mr. Chinoobhai Patwa, aged 18 and 17 respectively, left Ahmedabad for Bombay, early in the morning to-day. They were given a hearty send-off by their friends and relations, who garlanded them. Some of them also accompanied the cyclists for a long distance.

These two young cyclists are due to arrive in Bombay on the 28th instant.—Free Press.

BURMA SEPARATION LEAGUE.

Demand For Dominion Home Rule.

RANGOON, Oct. 21.

A mass meeting was convened yesterday at the Jubilee Hall by the Separation League of which Maung Gyee, ex-Minister of Education is the President, whose object is to ask for the grant of Dominion Home Rule for Burma on Canada-Australia lines. U. Paw Tun, ex-Deputy President of the Burma Legislative Council, presided. The meeting was representative of all political parties in Burma. A resolution proposing to send a deputation to England was negatived by a large majority after prolonged debate. Other resolutions were passed and an influential and representative commitee was appointed to carry out the resolutions. The meeting showed respect to the memory of late U. Wizaya, the audience remaining standing for two minutes. A noteworthy feature of the meeting was that Pongyis attended it in large numbers and participated in the voting.—A. P.

NAIR COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Indian Representatives On Parliament.

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

According to the "Madras Mail's" London correspondent, the recommendations of the Central Committee are virtual autonomy of provinces, nine Indian members for Parliament from eight provinces and the Central Government, establishment of armies in Madras and Bombay under Indian officers and with Indian military colleges, the Viceroy's veto to be effctive if legislation considered was of a nature as to endanger law and order.—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

Excitement In Steel Shares

MILL SHARES STEADY

Bombay, Oct. 21.

The market showed excitement in Tata Steel shares and Defferds touched the highest level of Rs. 300. Bulls are aggressive buyers and prices after opening at Rs. 291/4 hardened. Profit-taking sales were readily absorbed and prices easily recovered small setbacks administered by liquidation. This firmness was reflected in other sections. Cotton mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range and exhibited steadier tone. Bombay Burma, Cement and Steamer shares ruled very steady. There was good demand for Tata Hydro shares which closed at Rs. 1271/4. There was better enquiry for Andhra and Power shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Bombay Dyeing 786, 85, 87, 833, 86
Century 333, 35, 32, 33.
Colaba 137.
Crescent 90.
Fazul 557, 53, 56.
Indore 370, 71.
N. Madhowji 27.
Nagpur 481, 81-14.
New Great 175.
Pearl 332, 30, 33-2.
Simplex 48, 51.
Swadeshi 4x8, 17, 18, 17.
Burma 768, 72.
Hydro 1263, 73, 71.
Tram, 146.
Deff 291, 96, 95, 89, 28.
Ord. 73-4, 74-11, 12, 774-2, 74-8.
Bundi 18-10, 6.
Indian 285, 83, 85.
Katni Ord. 210.
Alcock 328, 32, 28, 31-14.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-6
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 165.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75-10
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 786-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broack Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Century India 481/14
Century 100, 333/12.
Colaba Land 100, 137/8
Crescent 100, 90
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 475.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-6-6
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 145
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 230, 556/4.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6; 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 121/4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221 371/4
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1800.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10, 171-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1495
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 175-4 15.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 333-2.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4.480
Simplex 130, 20, 51/4
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12
Swadeshi 130, 20, 417/8
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2480.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 99
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77
Central 200 xd., 17-14.
Imperial 506, 40f. 1375

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Imperial Contributory 125 10f 340.
Union 5/11, 3-4.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18/6
Central India Mining 5/14
Gwallor Cement 88, 98.
Indian Cement 285.
Punjab Cement 100, 12/2
Shahabad Cement 10y, xd.150
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 17/8
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord. 210.
Katni Defd 7/25

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 772/8
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 115
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 37
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley x.d. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 760
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 146-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1271/4
Tata Power 800, nil 657/8
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 148/12
Poona Electricity 100 1y, 142-8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 510.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12/10
New India Assurance 6y 21 XD.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2070.
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y. 331/14.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 12.
Bombay Safe Deposit 220. Paid 200, 205.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 220/14.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33/8
Burma (1) Corporation 772/8
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord 350 Def. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 12/7
Tata Construction xd. 42.
Tata Iron Ord. 74/6
Tata Iron Defd. 298/12
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T. 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 108/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 108/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 141.
Tata 2nd Pref. 83/8
Andhra Pref. 1035
Tata Power Pref. 1095
Tata Hydro Pref. 1032/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 21

F.P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date		
19-10-29	3285000	3086000
Receipts Yesterday		
19-10-29	81000	83000
Exports to date		
19-10-29	1535000	1895000
Stock at Ports		
18-10-29	1838000	1646000
Stock at Interior Towns	1042000	847000
Stock at Liverpool		
18-10-29	682000	545000
Visible Supply		
18-10-29	4157000	3945000
Quantity in Sight		
18-10-29	5357000	4631000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 538 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124 per ton.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 21.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 332 for Broach A.-M. delivery on bullish advices from the Fossick Bureau. There was steady buying and prices advanced As. 8. Liverpool opened at unchanged prices and rates in the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 332/12.
Oomra D./J. 290/4.
Bengal D./J. 230/8.

HESSIAN CRISIS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

There are rumours of crisis in Hessian market at Calcutta. Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt have received the following telegram from their Agents:—

"Hessian market some difficulty expected which may result in unloading Jute shares but do not anticipate any crisis."

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Oct.	207.00	—2.20
Jan.	200.50	—0.60
April	200.80	plus 0.20

—:o:—

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

100 E. D. Sassoon and Co. Bengal 195..
100 K. Devchand and Co. Aurangabad 250.
100 P. Crystal and Co. Dharwa 240.
200 P. Crystal Co. Anjangaon 260.
200 P. Crystal and Co. Bhavnagar 190.
100 K. Narundas and Co. Anjar 283.
100 K. Narundas and Co. Arvi 239.
100 Chacheti Thankarshi and Co. Indore 225.
100 Textile Prodak Bir 238.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Bengal 231 D./J.
Broach 333 A./M.
Oomra 290 D./J.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

	Ready. Read leafy. New	Ready Average. Old.
Bengal Superfine	240	215
Benger Fine	230	205
Bengal F.G.	225	190
Sindh-Punjab Fine	.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	.....	260
Nagpur Savner Fine	.....	260
Yeotmal Fine	.....	255
Arvi Fine	.....	250
Amraoti Fine	.....	245
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	.....	235
Muikapur Fine	.....	225
Khanesh	.....	220
Muthia Fine	.....	210
Muthia F.G	.....	190
Vanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	255
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	250
Parbhai/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	225
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	245
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	.....	.....
Miraj/Sangli	.....	.....
Compta Good	.....	.....
Jinja	.....	435
Busoga	.....	440

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 21.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.
19/10/29.

	This year.	
Khandesh	46	3,122
Central India	36	10,017
Barsi and Nagar	108	3 243
Hyderabad-Gaorani	41	931
Berar	242	16,403
Central Provinces	266	6,290
Total Oomras	739	40,056
Dholera	361	3,648
Rajputana	53	2,223
Sind-Punjab	89	2,369
Broach	180	3,456
Coompta & Dharwar	683	22,311
Westerns-Northerns	.....	7,079
Cocoanada	.....	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	2,637
Persian	.....	46
American	.....	778
Egyptian & African	...	12,443
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	65
Total	2,393	100,611

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 21.
1st Sept. to 17th Oct.
In full-pressed Bales.
19/10/20.

	This year.	
Europe	690	90,586
Japan & China	1,414	93,691
Coast Ports	.....	2,071
Up-country by Rail	.....	14,864
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	17,624
Total	2,104	218,836

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 21

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 49|9; highest Rs. 49|15; closng Rs. 49|12.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery Opening Rs. 53|11; highest Rs. 54: lowest Rs. 53|10; closing Rs. 53|11.

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

—:o:—

Bearish Factors Mostly Discounted

NO WISDOM IN BECOMING BEAR AFTER THE EVENT

Bombay, Oct. 21.

American Cotton markets are under the influence of favourable weather, heavy crop movement and large hedge selling. These influences have resulted in a decline of about 2 cents per lb from the highest level reacted immediately after the issuance of the Bureau report on the 8th September when this season's crop was estimated at 14,825,000 bales. Since then crop added something like one lac of bales in the last bureau report. The weather during the present month is said to be favourable and some private cables received here state that favourable weather is encouraging larger crop ideas but the authority like Fossick Bureau makes bold to say that there is no increase in crop during the month of October but probably some decrease. This factor is problematic and we do no lay more stress on this point. If the crop is saved from the killing frost during this month, there seems no reason for any decrease in the crop. Dear money all over the world is also partly responsible for the absence of speculative enterprise and small trade demand. We often drew the attention of our readers in these columns of these developing bearish factors and now we believe that the effect of these bearish factors is mostly discounted.

The cotton markets will face on Friday the 25th inst. one more Ginning report which is likely to show heavy ginnings. This report during the past 10 years was as under:— :

1919-20	4929000	43.5
1920-21	5755000	43.4
1921-22	5497000	68.9
1922-23	6978000	71.7
1923-24	6409000	63.0
1924-25	7616000	55.8
1925-26	9519000	59.0
1926-27	8728000	49.2
1927-28	8118000	63.5
1928-29	8151000	57.0

If the present crop is neither early or late, it is very likely that the next Ginning report will be slightly above 8 million bales. The weather for picking and Ginning operations was fairly favourable and will represent large ginning figures.

With these above possibilities which are mostly known. what will be course the cotton prices?

To these one can say that the total suppiy as it is to-day does not show any important change than what it was last year at this time. To-day the price of New Orleans Spot is 17.70 which is about 75 points under the average prices of the past season. The peak of the heavy crop movement will soon pass off with decreasing hedge selling. In a year of moderate crop the low level under marketing influence is reacted between 15th October and 15th November. The general opinion is inclined towards higher prices in the long run but the bulls lack power in their conviction. In a declining market, the market invariably presents a weak undertone, but those weaker markets, many a times develop into strength. The market at present is sold out and technically healthy and we see no wisdom in becoming bearish after the event. Prices may decline further in the near future but we feel it will pay to buy scale down. Predicting decline at the moment is nothing but anticipating absence of frost, knowledge of which none can claim.

PRIVATE CABLES:

N. Y. December Highest 17.95. lowest 17.84. January Highest 18.07 (at about closing) lowest 17-96 (10-13 a.m.)

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

In spite decline in American cannot recommend purchases owing hedging likely to continue and general financial situation, also crop still making and possibility increase in November estimate. With open fall still prefer short side.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 21st October 1929.

Messrs. Stubb & Grindrod:—"Market influenced largely by decline in stocks and shares. No evidence pressure actual cotton, think liquidaton over, trade still hesitating.

Munds and Winslow:—"Market dominated by operations of hedging against heavy buying on account of cotton trade in South heavy mills buying scale down. Owing to favourable weather tendency to increase crop estimate. Although market may decline further we do not expect lower market materially. Expect higher basis owing to character of Cotton."

Liverpool: General sentiment now changed to lower prices. Cotton fundamentals strong. Expect higher prices turn of year.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. A. Norden & Co.:—"Good weathen South record movement encouraging larger crop ideas, heavy hedging, scattered liquidation absorbed by trade scale down. Rather buy on dips."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.—"Spinners taking so far this season are 2,964,000 bales. Fossick says no increase in crop during October probably decrease."

Reuter:—"Market was early weak on Southern selling and favourable crop conditions but later recovered partially on bear covering."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 21.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	
Textile	0 12 3
Century	0 11 9
Karimbhoy	0 11 6
Gold Mohor M	0 11 9
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34|40 In.):—	
Century 91-1|2-92-1|2	0 15 9
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 9
Pehlad	0 15 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 6
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	
No. 5202|5303:—	
Rachael Mill	1 0 6
David	1 0 0
Moon	1 0 0
Phoenix	1 0 0
Jam	0 14 6
Apollo	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—	
David	0 15 6
Swan Finlay	0 15 9
Apollo	0 15 6
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
Century	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 43-32 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	0 15 0
Appollo (Pyala)	0 14 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 0 0
Sakuntla	0 15 0
Manekji (Kunda)	0 13 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 0
Rachael	0 14 9
David	0 14 6
Maher	0 14 9
Kachhwa	0 14 0
Moon	0 14 6
LEPAD:—	
Spring	0 14 9
Textile	0 14 9
Century	0 14 6
David	0 14 6
Appollo	0 14 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Textile (Bycycle)	1 0 9
Jacob	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Century	1 0 9
Mun Mill	1 0 9
3732 Moon	1 0 6
3842 Mayer	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Textile (Bycycle)	0 15 9
Century	0 15 9
Jacob	0 15 9
Mun Mill	0 15 9
David	0 15 6
	Per Piece.
GIN COLOURED:—	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 0 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN:—	
4488	12 3 0
8383	9 5 0
38	9 9 0
Yards 120	20 14 0
Yards 46 Chilli	0 0 0
9898	10 4 0
8015	9 3 0
9797	9 6 0
6300	10 2 0
44000	9 0 0
Karela	0 0 0
Peech	11 4 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	8 13 0
	Per lb.
SALITA:—	
Century	0 15 0
Tata	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—	
Katna	1 2 0
Victoria	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 1 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA:—	
Yards 5 to 9:—	
Chhawani	0 0 0
China	1 0 3
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 3
Maher	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 0
Yards 10:—	
Chhawani	— — —
China	1 0 3
Moon	1 0 3
Phoniex	1 0 3
Maher	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Our Market has ruled quiet today and prices both for Java Ready and Forward positions are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Rajput Rs. 7/15/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment October Rs. 7/15/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Rs. 8/ per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan./March Rs.. 8/3/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Wheat	1,077	Cwts.
Linseed	6,251	..
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	44	..
Ginzellyseeds	70	..
Poppyseeds	136	..
Groundnuts	20,335	..
Castorseeds	1,149	..
Rice	26,991	..
Myrabollams	2,197	..
Cottonseeds	1,760	..
Gram	342	..
Joowar	555	..
Coal	2,102	Tons.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Asso., Ltd.)

Bombay, Oct. 21.

London Ready 22/15
London Forward 23/1
China Op. 2/3/ Clo. 2/3/
America Cent 49/14
Ready 52/2
Kartak Op. 52/6 High 52/7 Clo. 52/6
Magsar Op. 52/8 High 52/8 Clo. 52/8
Tejimandi Kartak /13/ Magsar Rs. 1/3/
GOLD.
Ready 21/8
Kartak 21/8.
Magsar 21/7/9
N. City 21/10/3
N. Manor 21/9/9

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 13|16.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1|5 27|32 Oct.
D D 1|5 7|8.
T T 1|5 7|8 Nov.
T T 1/5 15/16 Jany.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T T 1|5 29|32 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1|5 29|32 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Mall.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Oct.
3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK:—
C. Rate T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 275.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D. D. 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 132 1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 3/4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 121 3/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 152 3/4.
SHINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.87 5/16 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 21st inst.
Japan/London 1/11 1/2 19th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 19th inst.
London/Belgium 34.875 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.18 19th inst.
London/Italy 93.10 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4/4/11 1/4 18th inst. £4/4/11 1/4 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/16 18th inst. 22 15/16 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 3/16 18th inst. 23 1/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 15/16 18th inst. 49 15/16 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 7/32 per cent. 18th inst 6 3/16 per cent. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/4 per cent 18th inst. 6 1/4 per cent. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/2 per cent. Nominal 3 Mos. 3 1/2 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

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on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
19 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind	ALL	11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*	NOW SAIL	16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
24 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,009
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£79
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
28th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£113
B	£60	£105
C	£46	£80

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, (Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents. Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
22nd Oct.	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan	
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan	
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.	
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£81
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
23rd Oct.	Baroda ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
23rd „	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
25th „	Vasna ..	Busrah via Karachi
26th Oct.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
28th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi,
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
		1	1
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	.. ..	@30 Oct
Awa Maru ..	802	31 Oct.	13 Nov.
Enshimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13 Nov
Nagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11 Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Kabori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	Maiden 13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to-

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru ..	26th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Hon lulu Maru ..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KHAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

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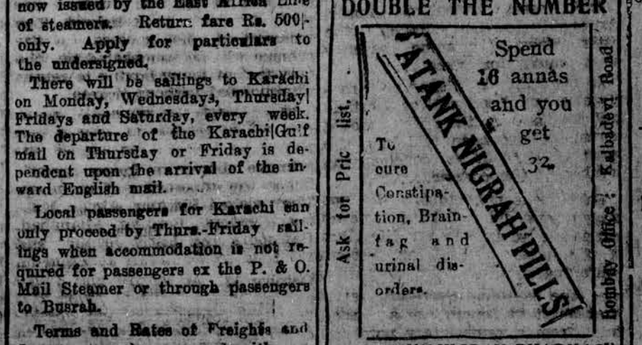
Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER


ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Spend 16 annas and you get 32
To cure Constipation, Brain-fag and urinal disorders.
Ask for Price list.
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

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Established THE 1895

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MULK RAJ BHALLA, Managing Director.

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WANTED—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agents wanted THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1929, the following Local trains will leave late as shown below:—

(1) The 4-50 a.m. Up Virar Local will be timed to leave Virar about 30 minutes late.
(2) The 5-20 a.m. Up Borivli Local will be timed to leave Borivli about 40 minutes late.
(3) The 6-5 a.m. Up Andheri Local will be timed to leave Andheri at 5-30 a.m.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office
Bombay, 19th October, 1929.
33009

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOTTORI MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th October, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
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Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
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Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

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RAMJEE HANSRAJ, Esq.,	of Jeewanlal & Co. Ltd.
L. G. BASH Esq.,	of Aluminium Ltd.
C. G. BOWEN, Esq.,	of Aluminium (II) Ltd.
R. E. POWELL, Esq.,	Vice-President, Aluminium Co. of Canada.

The above Company has been formed to succeed to the Aluminium business of Jeewanlal & Co. Ltd., who have factories at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon and Sales Offices throughout India.

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P. L. MULLICK & CO.,
Solicitors

1B, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta, 5th October, 1929.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF MACAULAY AND CO.'S FOUNDRY WITH ITS GOOD-WILL AT THE CORNER OF TANK STREET (SOORTI MOHLLA), BELLASIS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2479 of 1926 (Savakshaw vs. Ramdas), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th November next, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the abovementioned place.

One Foundry with all its materials, machinery, etc., known by the name of Messrs. Macaulay and Co., and stock-in-trade and goodwill thereof in one lot as a going concern.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, 'GODREJ' SAFE, EEC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1625 of 1929 (Harischandra M. Sanzgiri and others vs. F. E. Francis), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Office furniture such as C quality "Godrej" safe on stand, size about 24" x 32", typewriter, "Gestetnir" machine with cabinet, steel file cabinets, corner and stationary cupboards, book-shelves, writing tables, large office table, chairs, wall-clock, sliding door cupboards, tilting chair, E. ceiling and table fans and lamps, cheque machine, bench, etc., etc., belonging to Messrs. Walter Rogers and Co.

The above is on view.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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The World's Wonder Dog
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Newspapers that talk

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TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The World-Famous Star
ADOLPHE MENJOU
In His Latest Comedy
THE KING ON MAIN STREET
Paramount Premier Production

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
DICK NORTON REVUE CO.
In
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Booking at Rose and Co.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SECRETS OF THE CELLS

Penal Servitude In Modern British Prison

His Majesty's Guests. Secrets of the Cells. By "Warden." Jarrolds. 10s. 6d.

"Warden" is a man who, after eight years in the English army, has seen twenty-five years' service as a warder in English convict prisons. He is obviously an unusually intelligent and humane man, and this book of his is of real value. It is quite unsensational and patently truthful, and gives the reader what must surely be a very fair view of what penal servitude in a modern English prison is really like. It reinforces the opinion, which is becoming more and more widely held, that our prison system as evolved by the humanitarian reformers of the nineteenth century is the most inhuman device that men have ever invented for the punishment of their erring fellow-creatures. The perfect order of it, the impeccable sanitation, the carefully inspected quality of the poor and monotonous food, the chapel services and the lectures, the unchallengeable "justice" of the Governors, the silence rules which prevent young prisoners being corrupted by old ones—the very perfection of it all only serves to strengthen one's realisation that there is no punishment so inherently cruel as that which subjects its victims to long years of forcible "improvement." The very cleanliness of it all is but an added torture. Is there, we wonder, a single man who knew the horrors of Newgate and the hulks a hundred years ago who, if he were alive to-day, would not infinitely prefer the sociable squalor of those dreadful places to the systematically inhuman "humanity" of such an institution as Dartmoor or Parkhurst to-day—where everything is calculated to destroy irretrievably the self-respect and independence of the inmates? Is it not better to be kicked and starved and beaten than to be turned into a hygenically controlled automaton, who is allowed every day exactly the right number of calories of nutriment to preserve his physical strength, and every week just the right number of sermons and lectures or even concerts to afford adequate spiritual nourishment for those who are capable of absorbing it? The old system of transportation was probably the most humane plan ever invented for dealing with incorrigible criminals. It involved much physical brutality, but it did not involve the soul-destroying moral tyranny of our modern penal system—so proudly admired by the late Home Secretary.

At some points the system patently and inevitably fails. It has been found impossible, for example, as "Warden" points out altogether to prevent prisoners getting hold occasionally of tobacco for smoking or chewing. The warders are more human than the system, and even the severest punishments cannot stamp out all forms of this harmless smuggling.

It seems an absurd thing (writes "Warden") that the giving of a quarter of an inch of hard tobacco should be considered a criminal offence, not only punishable by six months' imprisonment, but carrying with it utter ruin, the loss of job and pension, and all prospects of getting another berth dependent upon good references. Most warders are ex-army or navy pensioners, and of course the army or navy pension goes at the same time. Yet, despite the penalties, trafficking persists and, in my opinion, will persist. Letters will be smuggled out and in, and tobacco will be obtained.

The warders who are officially "corrupt" in this connection are known amongst convicts as "straight" warders, and most of us would probably prefer to use the convicts' adjective.

Space forbids us to enlarge on this subject at the moment to the extent that we should like. We must content ourselves with a few more quotations from the pen of this wise and highly experienced commentator.

Such cases, typical of many, thoroughly convince me of the utter falacy of extreme severity as a remedy for crime....

If medicine or science or mechanics had stood still as criminal justice has, then we would certainly have been still in the good old days of the coaches, the leech and the courier.....

Said one convict to me, "I am sixty years old. I have never carried a weapon in my life. But if the judges are talking about stiffening sentences for chaps like me (the ex-Home Secretary says that short sentences are a mistake from a reformatory point of view), then I'm going to do something different. If it means that my next job's going to cost me ten years, well I can't do it. Fair's fair. I don't mind doing three or even five if they catch me, but if it's going to be a case of ten—well—let them catch me alive, that's all. I'll carry a gun, and, if necessary, keep one cartridge for myself....."

Such an increase in the efficiency of detective methods as would make capture almost certain, would be an excellent deterrent to many a criminal, but threat of excessive sentence only ministers to his sense of social injustice and makes him more desperate.....

I am profoundly convinced that if the searchlight of complete publicity were to be turned on the prisons, the amazing hypocrisy of the "experts" would be instantly revealed, and an agitation like nothing since the days of John Howard would be set afoot to alter an intolerable state of affairs.

It is perfectly true that there are some natures so warped that nothing on earth will reform them.....This man has a record of eight convictions for appalling offences against little boys and girls. In a case of this kind I am profoundly convinced that it would be better quietly to put him out of existence without any spectacular cruelty (e.g. the "cat") rather than keep him for years in prison and then release him to do all over again the damage he has done before. In his last charge more than a dozen children were involved The day will come when it will be realised that such a man is not a case for the police but for a doctor....If it is not possible to be kind, it is better to kill. Sternness, rigour, "the cat," "silent cells," and straight jackets in my opinion are worse than useless.....

From the moment a man enters prison he is confronted with a whole series of "Thou shalt nots." He must not talk, he must not smoke, he must not laugh, he must not walk at the pace which suits him, but at that directed by the warder in charge. If he sings in his cell he is guilty of causing a disturbance, and if he whistles at work he is equally guilty.... It should be the aim of any penal system with the least pretence of desiring reform to see to it that self-respect, on the part of the criminal, is not utterly destroyed.

These quotations illustrate the general tenor of the book writes the "New Statesman" in its review.

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P. O. Vizagapatam. B. N.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Special Trains For Pilgrims.

WELCOME INNOVATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Hearty congratulations are due to the B. B. and C. I. Railway from the public for its recent organisation of four special trains to run from Wadhwan Junction upto Benares for a month, conveying over 1,200 pilgrims from Kathiawar and Gujarat and visiting important places of pilgrimage 'en route'. Each special, having ordinarily accommodation for 900, carried only 300 persons, thus affording ample sitting and sleeping accommodation throughout the whole journey. The pilgrims, travelling in the same train and carriage, were not required to change at any station and they could take any weight of luggage with them. Despite these facilities, the fare charged was only three-fourth and hence very low. Adequate arrangements for catering on purely orthodox lines, electric lights, sanitation, medical aid and other necessities were made. The Railway authorities deserve no small measure of credit and praise for this novel and beneficial scheme for the general public. Mr. Purshotam, the conductor in charge of the specials, moved round in villages to explain the special benefits and comforts extended by the scheme and as a result of his unceasing efforts the scheme turned out so successful that an overwhelming number of people rushed forth to seize this unique opportunity and book tickets. The measure of the success of the scheme will be vouchsafed by the very fact of many having to return disappointed without tickets.

The specials left Wadhwan Junction on September 14, visited and halted at various places of pilgrimage shorter or longer according to the importance of the place. They visited Sidhpur, Ajmer, Muttra, Ayodhya, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore and lastly Jeypur and returned to Wadhwan Junction on October 13. At Muttra and Benares, prolonged halts of seven and ten days respectively were provided so as to enable the pilgrims to stay there longer, to visit subsidiary places of pilgrimage in proximity, and to enjoy the pilgrimage fully. At Sidhpur, Gaya, Benares and Allahabad (Prayag) 'Matru' and 'Pitru' Shraddha ceremonies were performed by most of the pilgrims, these places being very important for that purpose according to the Hindu Shastras. In short, the pilgrims secured a splendid chance of pilgrimage at a very low cost and with numerous comforts. They travelled, in fact, in their carriage—houses equipped with all necessaries and had no inconvenience or trouble resulting from frequent change of train or carriage. They all appeared perfectly happy and cheerful all throughout and were completely satisfied with the arrangements made by the Railway. Though everything passed on well so far, at Benares a gloomy cloud traversed the clear and delightful atmosphere and the epidemic of cholera broke out chiefly on account of the continuous rainy weather and indifference of the peasant section of pilgrims, forming the majority, in diet and personal hygiene. Out of several cases, only four were fatal and that was especially due to the personal attention and attendance of the conductor and prompt medical assistance.

The specials were in charge of Mr. Purshotam H. Jeshwar, the conductor in charge, with four assistant conductors in each. Each special was sufficiently provided with sitting and sleeping accommodation and admirable arrangements regarding lighting, sanitation, clearance and disinfection of latrines, and food in dining cars. Special arrangement was also made for speedy receipt and despatch of the pilgrims' post. The station-masters, with their staff, at all the halting stations particularly at Wadhwan, Muttra and Benares, rendered capital assistance and evinced considerable keenness and interest in making the pilgrims comfortable and happy. The B.N.W. Railway authorities, especially the Deputy Traffic Superintendent and Railway Inspectors detailed on duty in the specials, demonstrated warm interest and offered all possible assistance throughout the area of that Railway. Mr. Purshotam, with his staff, devoted themselves whole-heartedly to make the scheme a thorough success, and his unsparing exertions and zealous anxiety for the happiness of the pilgrims were conspicuous night and day. Mr. Prabhu Dayal, one of the assistant conductors, endeared himself very much to those in his charge by his unswerving enthusiasm, kind disposition and ready services.

Surely this scheme, the first and best of its kind, has been an excellent achievement of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and has turned out to be of immense value and service to the public, from whom warm thanks are due to the Railway authorities. The Traffic Superintendent deserves a volume of credit and eulogism for planning out this novel scheme worked out with marked success. The Railway has rendered matchless service to the public and it is honed that other Railways of India will follow this example and formulate similar and new schemes of use and benefit to the public.—Yours, etc.,

PILGRIM.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

:o:

TO-DAY.

WEDNESDAY, October 23.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 24.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In ordinary coourse she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 24th instant.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Ranchi" with Mails from London 17th instant left Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 19th instant.

The P. & O. s.s. "Rawalpindi" which left Aden at 1-30 p.m. on the 20th instant, is expected to arrive alongside Ballard Pier at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 25th idem, and lands 170 passengers, at Ballard Pier. She will sail for China and Japan at noon the same day.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

VIDYAMRITA POSHAKA SANSTHA STUDENTS' GATHERING.—It has been decided to arrange for a Social Gathering of all the students supported by Vidya Mrita Poshak Sanstha, in Bombay. The date will be announced later on. All such students are requested to supply with their present addresses, and to co-operate with the Organisers to make the function a success. All communications should be addressed to Mr. P. R. Mulay, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Vidya Mrita Poshaka Sanstha Students' Gathering, Atmaram Bowa's Ram Mandir, Bombay 2.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Straits, China and Japan per s.s. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Rawalpindi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Friday, the 25th instant.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.—The third quarterly general meeting of the Chamber will be held in the office of the Chamber on Saturday, (26th instant), at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), i.e., 2-30 p.m. (B. T.).

DR. BESANT'S PUBLIC LECTURE.—Dr. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "Home Rule for India", at 6-15 p.m., on Thursday, at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chawpatty, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Kt., M. L. A., will preside.

"AMALGAMATED MILL-HANDS' UNION."

There will be a special meeting in the Corporation Hall to-day (Tuesday), the 22nd instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute, with a view to undertake propaganda work in connection with the Amalgamated Mill-hands' Union, Mr. Framji Billa, B.C.E., will preside; amongst the other speakers will be Messrs. R. R. Bakhle, Mohmed Umar Rajab and R. S. Asavale, M.L.C.

The meeting is open to all representatives of different Unions of mill-workers in Bombay.

Pir Motamiya In Bombay.

A correspondent writes:—

Pir Motamiya Saheb of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol arrived at the Grant Road Station, on Saturday evening, where he was given a very hearty and enthusiastic reception by the people. He is staying at "Rasul Manzil", Bellasis Road, opposite to J. J. Hospital. The Pir Saheb will be staying here for a fortnight or so.

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DIST. MONGHYR.

PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA.

:o:

SECOND SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Parle Tilak Vidyalaya held its second gathering on Sunday. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presided on the occasion.

The gathering commenced with welcome songs sung by the girl-students of the School, after which Mr. T. M. Pardhi, to whose beneficent help and efforts the Institution mainly owes its existence, welcomed the President and the guests in a short speech.

PROGRESS OF SCHOOL.

Mr. S. S. Marathe, Secretary, Parle Tilak Vidyalaya, then read the report. He stated that the institution was found in 1921 in memory of the late Lokmanya Tilak to impart sound and rational education in arts and industries. During the period of its 8 years' existence, the Institution had made very great progress towards achieving its object. It had provided for the education of 293 students, of which 59 were girls The University Commission, the Educational Authorities and other orominent men who had paid visits to the School had all commended its work. They had also started a "Boys' Parliament", and such activities as recreation, games, literatures, etc., were managed by the executives of the "Boys' Parliament". The students were also conducting a magazine called "Atma Swarup". The Institution needed a Reserve Fund and he appealed for a generous support as in the words of the University Commission "to live from hand to mouth was risky, in the case of institutions that are by their scope and character meant to last for generations."

Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh then distributed the prizes to the students. A special mention must be made of the prizes awarded to Mr. Kale, as first leader of the Boys' Parliament, Mr. Kelley for body building, and Miss Gupte for swimming and design drawing (Rangoli).

Dr. Deshmukh then addressing the gathering congratulated the directors and the teachers for the successful working of the Institution and commended the students activities in starting the "Boys' Parliament" and the magazine "Atma Swarup". He strongly hoped that the residents of Vile Parle would not fail in their duty to extend liberal support to the Institution to enable the organisers to meet their existing needs and to further the cause of education.

The gathering dispersed after the singing of the "Maharashtra Geeta" by the girls and a vote of thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Deshmukh. The song was much appreciated.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION CLOSES THE FLOOD RELIEF WORK.

The following contributions have been most thankfully acknowledged since our last announcement:—

Assam Bengal Flood Relief Fund raised by the Bengalis of Bombay through Mr. N. Dutta, Chairman and Treasurer, Rs. 93; Mr. J. D. Nerurkar, Rs. 10; Mr. Daniel Joseph, Rs. 5; Mr. H. M. Khan, Re. 1; Mr. D. R. Deshmukh, Rs. 5; Mr. H. Kassamali, Rs. 2; Mr. A. H. Jaffar, Rs. 2-4; Mr. K. V. Krishnawaryar, Rs. 2-8; Mr. D. M. Chogle, Re. 1; Mr. Abdulali Ahmed, Rs. 6; previously acknowledged, Rs. 6,255-3. Total Rs. 6,383-3-0.

We are glad to announce that harvesting of "Ashu" paddy has commenced in flood-stricken areas of Sylhet and Cacher and flood having subsided labourers are getting other works also. Therefore it does not seem desirable to continue gratuitous relief any longer. so, after doling out rice for two weeks in the week ending 28th September, we have stopped further distribution. Hut construction work has been completed in some centres and in others it will be finished by the first week of October.

The work in Midnapur will continue for a month more.

In Akyab the work will prolong till December. At present 10,000 people are receiving doles every week. 3,000 patients have been treated with medicines up to the 20th September and fodder has also been supplied for cattle. Hut construction will commence from next month.

Our hearty thanks go to those who have helped us in the Seva work of Assam with cash, kind, or in any other way.

TAKURDWAR HOUSE COLLAPSE. ONE MORE PARSI LADY DIES.

Sunabai Fardunji Prabhu, of the injured persons in the fatal house collapse at Thakurdwar the other day, succumbed to her injuries and died in the Parsi General Hospital on Monday, at 1 p.m. The dead body was remover to the morgue and an inquest was made by the City Coroner the same evening. The body on being identified, was handed over to the deceased's relatives. Further inquiry by the Coroner was adjourned to 25th instant.

MR. KABALI HONOURED BY GHATKOPER FRIENDS.

:o:

Friends and admirers gathered in Vallabh Baug, Ghatkopar on Sunday present an address to Mr. P. M. Kabali. The meeting was presided by J. K. Mehta, the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The address was read by Mr. Jamnadas Keshavji Kokhani and was presented in an engraved silver casket and mounted on a small aeroplane of the type of Moth machine. Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai, Assistant Editor, "Sanjvartaman," on behalf of the Youngmen's Association of Ghatkopar read an address which was presented in a silver frame by the President.

Dr. Popatlal Lohana then welcomed Mr. Kabali on behalf of the friends at Vallabh Baug. After this Mr. Parimal from Matunga spoke on the occasion giving in his humourous language the importance of Aviation and the adventures of Mr. Kabali.

Messrs. B. N. Meihseri, Jivraj Goculdas Mansi, Mr. Vasant and others also spoke on the occasion. Mr. Meihseri referred in his lecture that if the task taken by Mr. Kabali would have been supported by the British Government as is done in cases of other British Air Navigators he expressed his strong belief that Mr. Kabali would not have met with such difficulties as he had undergone.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, the President in his speech spoke of the qualities of adventure displayed by Mr. Kabali.

Mr. Kabali expressed his thanks to the friends who had honoured him by presenting the addresses. As his attempt of coming to India flying did not succeed Mr. Kabali thought he did not deserve the addresses, but he could not refuse the addresses so kindly extended to him by his members of the Community, and the sincerest friends and the neighbours who had given him encouragement in his European tour and his flight.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair and the guests the gathering dispersed.

:o:

G. I. P. RAILWAY CABIN STAFF UNION.

:o:

CONSIDERS GENERAL STRIKE THE ONLY REMEDY.

A correspondent writes:—

A special general meeting of the cabinmen and livermen of the G. I. P. Railway was held at Kalyan under the presidentship of Mr. S. G. Kale. The meeting was well attended. Mr. Kale explained the importance of a strong organisation of cabinmen who held the main key of the railway working. All the speakers strongly critisized the most indifferent attitude of the Government of India and the Railway authorities towards the redress of several grievances of the railway workers. Sending deputations and writing representations had proved to be futile to move the Administration an inch from their policy. The president specially remarked that if the railway workers decided upon a general strike, the Government of India and the Railway administration would alone be responsible for the inconventence that would have to be experienced by the public. No further appealed to the workers to muster strong under the banner of the Union by doing which, he remarked they would be ensuring victory in their present struggle.

The meeting then passed resolutions relating to joint conference and General Strike.

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Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	New York, Oct. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	18.06
To-day's Opening Rate	18.16
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	18.15
Difference	plus .09

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Oct. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	9.64
To-day's Opeing Rate	9.64
	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	6.72
Difference	plus. .08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, Oct. 21.
Silver Ready	22 15 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	22 15 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, Oct. 21.
1st Settlement	52 2 0
2nd Settlement	52 3 0

MR. RUIKAR AND THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Mr. Bakhale's Statement.

To The Editor, of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—I have seen in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" Mr. Ruikar's tirade against my alleged sins of omission and commission in respect of holding the All-India Trade Union Congress. I can fully understand his anger and even sympathise with him in so far as things go against him; but I can hardly help it. I am tied down by the Trade Union Congress constitution in whatever I do and if I fail to satisfy Mr. Ruikar, it is not my fault. I send you herewith a copy of the circular referred to by Mr. Ruikar and request you to publish it in full. It will give a complete answer to his criticism. The circular was issued, not by going out of my way as alleged by Mr. Ruikar, but in strict conformity with the Congress rules and its contents had been previously seen and approved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Chairman of the Congress, who, even Mr. Ruikar will admit, cannot be accused of partiality. Mr. Ruikar's charge against me that I adopted an unwarranted pocedure and that I pleaded plaintively in the circular against the October session, does not stand. The votes of every single individual and organisation who and which was entitled to vote, were counted and a detailed statement of the voting was sent to the Panditji for his decision. He ruled that the Executive Council of the Congress, which is the final authority to settle the dates, had by a majority vote decided to hold the Congress in December. I, therefore, fail to understand how I acted against the benefit and utility of the Trade Union Congress. If Mr. Ruikar insists in levelling this charge, he had better level it against the Executive Council which is my and his master.

I do fully realise the importance of the Congress coming to a decision on the Whitley Commission. The question was fully discussed at the Executive Council meeting held in Bombay in April last and after a full dress debate the Council proceeded to the consideration of the next item on the agenda. Mr. Ruikar was present at the meeting and, I believe, acquiesced in that decision. It is thus clear that so far as the Executive Council and the Congress Secretariat are concerned, there was no attempt made to shield the Commission.

As regards Mr. Ruikar's angry ries against reformist leaders, heir pleasure trips to Geneva and seats on Royal Commissions, I had better give no reply as it is hardly dignified to attempt to meet charges which contain no arguments but venom of disappointments. I may only add that grapes are many times sour.—Yours, etc.,

R. R. BAKHALE.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

:o:

CIRCULAR NO. 11.

To

The Members of the Executive Council.

Dear Sirs,

Subject:—Nagpur Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

In accordance with Rule No. of the Congress Constitution, the undersigned requests the Members of the Executive Council to favour him with the views on the dates to be fixed for the ensuing Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress which the Jharia Session had decided to hold at Nagpur.

2. A Reception Committee has been formed at Nagpur with the following office-bearers:—

Chairman:—
Mr. R. S. Ruikar, M.A., LL.B

Vice-Chairman:—
Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, M.L.C.
Mr. P. N. L. Raizada.
Mr. Kalicharan Nandagavali
Mr. K. L. Ogale, M.L.C.

General Secretaries:—
Mr. R. W. Fulay, M.A., LL.B. M.L.C.
Mr. D. D. Dhawale, B.A., LL.B
Mr. G. K. Chitale.

Organising Secretary:—
Mr. P. D. Dhawale.

Treasurer:—
Mr. S. P. Deshpande, B.A. LL.B.

3. By the middle of July, Mr. R W. Fulay, Secretary of the Reception Committee, informed the undersigned that his Committee had fixed October 17, 18, 19 and 20 as the dates for the annual session of the Congress. On enquiring of the Chairman, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whether those dates would suit him, I pointed out to him some of the difficulties in holding the session in October. I wrote a similar letter to Mr, Fulay and suggested to both that the end of November would be a more suitable date. In the meantime I received a letter from the General Secretary, Mr. Joshi, asking me to request Panditji, the Reception Committee and Mr. R. S. Ruikar to fix up for the session dates about the 20th of December. I again communicated Mr. Joshi's wishes to all of them and requested them to meet Mr. Joshi's wishes as far as possible. Mr. Fulay replied on August 1, that he believed that the Reception Committee would agree to my proposal. Mr. Ruikar assured me on the same date that the Reception Committee would give proper consideration to my letter and also to the suggestions of Pandit Nehru and Mr. Joshi, that he would try his best to accomodate Mr. Joshi and me and that he would persuade the Reception Committee not to hold the Congress earlier than the last week of November, although personally he was not in the leas inconvenienced if the Congress met in December but he had to look to the convenience of his co-workers Pandit Jawaharlal in his two letters a gist of which was promptly communicated to Messrs. Ruikar and Fulay stated that about the month of June he had replied to Mr. Fulay's letter that although he was more or less free in October and November he suggested some dates in the last ten days of November and expressed an opinion that the later the date, the better, as generally in India things shaped themselves towards the end of the year, that Mr. Joshi's presence at the Trade Union Congress was very necessary and he would like to have a date suitable to him fixed, that generally he would like to be freed by the 10th or 15th of December but that if Mr. Joshi could attend on a certain date, he would agree to that date in spite of personal inconvenience. On receipt of Panditji's second letter, I wrote to Mr. Ruikar on August 9, and a copy was sent to Mr. Fulay, giving the Panditji's views and suggesting for the sympathetic consideration of the Reception Committee December 13, 14, 15 and 16 as the dates for the Congress Session. Mr Ruikar sent me a reply under date August 31, expressing his inability and that of the Reception Committee to agree to any dates other than those previously fixed by the Reception Committee, i.e., 17, 18, 19 and 20 October and desired a circular to be issued immediately to the Executive Council for the approval of those dates. As this circular was sent to the Chairman for approval (which was received this morning) after I got Mr. Ruikar's reply, Members will understand the delay caused in issuing it.

4. Mr. Ruikar's reasons for his inability to hold the Congress either in November on December are these:—

(a) December will not suit him has he would be busy with the work of the G. I. P. Railway Union the ultimatum of which given to the Agent expires in October and as he is likely to be busy with the fight and may be out of Nagpur. The month may not suit his other friends also.

(b) The programme of the Royal Commission is so arranged that November will not be suitable to the Punjab, U. P. and Bombay people.

(c) As the Commission sits till December 20, Mr. Joshi or Mr. Chamanlal may not be able to attend even on the dates suggested by me.

5. Pandit Jawaharlal's reasons for holding the Congress as late as possible, but not later than December 15, are these:—

(a) As things shape themselves towards the end of the year, it is better to hold the Congress as late as possible.

(b) To Mr. Fulay he had suggested in June some dates in the last ten days of November; but after he was informed of Mr. Joshi"s views, he left that the Congress might be held in December.

(c) Mr. Joshi's presence at the Congress is very necessary and that the Panditji would like to have a date fixed suitable to Mr. Joshi.

6. My own reasons for holding the Session in December, in addition to those of Panditji's, are:—

(a) Owing to Mr. Joshi's continued illness and his subsequent departure for Europe, Mr. Dange's arrest and the serious industrial unrest in Bombay, some of the Congress work which is in arrears, cannot be finished by October.

(b) As Mr. Joshi arrives in Bombay only on October 11, the General Secretary's report cannot be made ready after being approved by him and printed in time for October 17.

(c) October session means a double journey and double expense for those who attend political gatherings in Christmas.

(d) If the Session is held in December, delegates going to Nagpur for our Congress can proceed to Lahore and other places for political gatherings and thereby one journey and some expense will be saved.

(e) The programme of the Royal Commission on Labour need not weigh with us much. But if it is to weigh at all, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Chamanlal will be in a better position to attend our Congress in December than in October or November as the Commission is expected to be at Nagpur till the 10th of December. But I should like to make it quite clear that when I suggested December 13, 14, 15 and 16 for the Congress, I was not aware of the programme of the Commission.

7. I request the Members to consider these points and inform the undersigned whether they are in favour of the Congress being held in October or December. The reply should be sent as early as possible, but not later than September 24.

Yours fraternally,
R. R. BAKHALE.
Assistant Secretary.

The Chairman's Note.

"I regret there has been some indifference of opinion about the dates of the next Session of the Trade Union Congress. So far as I am personally concerned, I am heavily booked up for the next two months or more but I should like members not to trouble themselves very much about my personal convenience. I shall try to fit in any date that is approved of by a majority of the members even though I may have to cut some of my engagements already made. The only consideration should be what is the date most suitable to our Office, to the Reception Committee and to trade unionists generally.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU."

I.P. 711.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1929.

"MATTER THAT MATTERED."

—:o:—

Judging from his statements in the recent Session of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Director of Public Instruction knows not what he does or what could be done to justify his holding the post he occupies. During the discussion of Mr. Navale's resolution on unemployment he is reported to have admitted that something should be done to decrease unemployment but it was, he observed, "not quite easy to say what should be done." And, yet it did not prevent him from indulging in the delightful aphorisms with which he sought to decorate his lecture to those from whom he receives his salary and authority. He was not sorry he had done practically nothing. He did not apologise for the fact that he was unable even to formulate definite suggestions about what could be or should be done. On the contrary, he, with absurd condescension, reminded the House that "in the matter of teaching, it was not so much the curriculum as the matter that mattered." The smart paraphrase of an outworn copy-book maxim was not the only sparkling achievement of the Director. Here is another: "To train boys for an industry which did not exist was not only a shortsighted policy but a cruel policy." We have helped the compassionate Director repeatedly. We shall, once again, endeavour to help him. Take, for example, the practical problems of education in art. Profuse garlanding and the torrents of sympathetic utterances by which his visits to educational institutions in the Presidency are frequently distinguished, have secured for him the charming futility of a master of ceremonies. A recent incident is suggestive of the characteristic attitude. In a speech at the University he explored, as President, the artistic possibilities of the country. He omitted all reference, however, to the specific suggestion for the improvement of the art-crafts offered by the lecturer. The omission was significant. It indicated the attitude that has fostered the reactionary activities of the Department under him. Its numerous misdeeds are on record. They are conclusive testimony to the manner in which "the matter that mattered" has been for the last several years deliberately ignored How persistent have been the efforts which culminated in the abolition of freehand? Despite the fact that the Government, time and again, endeavoured to save the Department from further follies, it has not succeeded. The Director and the Department under him have been for the last several years permitted to work out costly programmes based on theories that deliberately ignored the "matter that mattered." It is the Department of Public Instruction which first started the ingenious and disastrous theory that educational art was a thing distinct form education in art.

That was the first step. And as the Government seemed entirely unconcerned, the Department found itself free to proceed unchecked towards the next indulgence in absurdity. It laid down that educational art ought to be different from education in art For, that was the only thing left for screening the extravagance of the Department and the incompetence of the officials concerned. The Inspector of Drawing and Craftswork found it unnecessary to study the conditions of the country he served. He conducted the obsolete examinations, certified, recommended and manufactured "drawing teachers," received a seat in the University, received his promotions and asked for more. It was neither his nor the Director's business to understand and see that education in art was definitely and profitably related to the inherent artistic talents manifest in the rich art-crafts of the country. On the contrary, they developed the craze for abolition. Freehand was abolished, the art potteries were abolished, the classes for practical tuition in the art-crafts in the Reay Art Workshop were, one by one abolished. The Design Class at Ahmedabad, the centre for some of the chief art-crafts of the Presidency, has been reduced to the point of academic futility and abolition. They abolished interest in the future of Indian architects, in the future of Indian artists likely to work for the India House decorations. They have no interest in the publication of the preliminary art-crafts survey conducted by the Department of Industries. They have no concrete suggestions to offer either for the publication of that survey or for its educative use. They have refused to understand the necessity for active support to the important and healthy departure in art education shown, for example, at the Drawing and Design Class at Surat, another important centre for the art-crafts. Their schedules, their curricula, their examinations, their certificates and diplomas are so many vicious parodies of the "matter that mattered" in art education. The manufacture, wholesale, of "drawing teachers" as unemployable clerks has crowded out their market. Trained for the routine job, they have neither the faculty to train and educate the artistic perceptions of the community nor the faculty to assist materially the starving families of thousands of art-craftsmen, traditional builders, masons and carvers, weavers and dyers, carpenters, blacksmiths and gold and silver smiths. "Educational art" has thrown them on the scrap-heap. And, the Department invents the "vocational bias" and the "agricultural bias" in education remote from intimate knowledge and all live contact with the existing vocations or occupations in agriculture. The Director of Public Instruction and the Department under him are thus responsible for "not only a short-sighted policy but a cruel policy." For, he is, he ought to know if he recalls the significant aphorisms he recited at the Council, avoiding "the matter that mattered" and training drawing clerks for an "industry which did not exist." He is starving the traditional art-craftsmen and increasing the ranks of the unemployed by the standardized incompetence of newly minted clerks.

It is not that the doctrinaire futility of the Department and its criminal wastage of public funds are unknown. Nor is it impossible to search the remedies repeatedly, publicly and definitely placed both before the Government and the Department. The files of the Minister of Education should be, for the purpose, an instructive record. But the sympathy of successive Governors, the progressive intentions of successive Ministers, seem only to entrench deeper the reactionary forces of the Department. It is, it would seem, almost a convention to permit the Department to govern the Government. Otherwise, it would not have been quite easy for the Director who found it "not quite easy to say what should be done." The Legislature should, in any case, see that they get more than high-sounding sermons from the Director. If he is unwilling or incompetent to adjust the educational activities of the Presidency towards fruitful pursuits, he should be shifted from his present position. Art education that omits all consideration for the needs and demands of the artists, art-craftsmen or architects, wood or metal carvers, weavers and dyers who have for centuries maintained the artistic and cultural status of the country, is a national slander. We cannot have any use for the Department or the Director who increases the ranks of the unemployed artists and art-craftsmen and whose policies drive them to starvation, and who perpetuates the national slander and the criminal wastage of inherited national talents. The Director wants more funds, naturally. For, he need not show more work in return. He can always rely on seraphorisms.

A HOPELESS MUDDLE.

—:o:—

The Palestinian policy of the British is being increasingly condemned out of the mouths of their own publicists and administrators. We quoted recently the outspoken remarks of Viscount Rothermere who vehemently denounced in the "Daily Mail" the whole "wretched tangle" of British "commitments in the Middle East" and now Major Polson Newman who has had personal experience of administering Palestine writes with refreshing candour in the current number of the "Empire Review" about the "fallacy" of presuming that "Jews and Arabs can co-operate in Palestine under present conditions". It fell to his lot in 1925 to accompany Lord Balfour on "a conducted tour" in that country and his account of how the Jews hoodwinked "this elderly gentleman" and how bitterly the Arabs resented his visit reveals how hopeless the British mandatory policy in Palestine is, if its object be, as its upholders claim it to be, to work for the good of all the communities in that unhappy land.

Major Polson Newman says that Lord Balfour saw "nothing of the Arab side of Palestine". "His route was so arranged that nothing but Zionist achievement should meet his eye." Vast numbers of Arabs believed that he was a Jew. "In order to dispel this widespread belief, it was announced that Lord Balfour would attend divine service in the Anglican Cathedral, but the Arab choir boys threatened to go on strike, and it was only after a free use of the cane that they were induced to sing in his presence. Even then, one boy distinguished himself by putting his tongue out during the service". The Balfour visit led to the most disastrous consequences. It emboldened the Jews to consider themselves as the privileged favourites of the British administration and it deepened the political hostility of the Arabs to the Zionist propaganda. Major Polson Newman admits that the Arabs strongly resent the immigration of Jews on a large scale "especially as they are subsidized from abroad and bring with them an element of unfair competition". They accuse the British administration "of favouring the Zionists, and of confiscating Arab land to sell it to the Jews". Their grievance is that the British policy "affects their national status", as they have been "robbed of their right to representative government, in order to give place to the interests of a race which they heartily dislike." But how long can this policy of 'divide and rule' continue? There is no doubt that there will be no peace in Palestine so long as the British mandatory system continues in operation. It is the League of Nations which has endowed Britain with the mandate and it is for the League to take it away from Britain, thus satisfying the first and essential demand of the Arabs. But will they have the courage at Geneva to do this?

STUDY OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

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The study of Politics in general and of Indian Administration in particular is happily receiving more and more attention from the public, both from the University students and from the general educated citizen. And the growing demand for such study has naturally called forth a liberal supply of books, more or less suited to the Indian readers. We have before us three good books on Indian Administration, all very recently published. "The Indian Constitution" by Mr. M. C. Chagla (published by the Bombay Book Depot; pp. 156; price Rs. 3.) has the merit of being concise and very critical and should therefore specially commend itself to the busy general reader. "The Growth of Indian Constitution and Administration" by Prof. Sapre (third edition) (published by the Author: price Rs. 4.) is a more comprehensive treatise containing in 540 pages much useful historical matter and a fuller description of the present system of administration. The criticism of the system is, as the author himself says, from the stand-point of the "Liberal School of Indian politicians". Similar in scope but slightly briefer is Prof M. R. Palande's "Indian Administration" (pp. 240; price Rs. 3), the second edition of which is just published by the Oxford University Press. This should be found useful by both University students and the general reader. A feature of the book is that the critical exposition of the present condition of every constitutional body or administrative department is invariably preceded by a description of the different stages of its historical growth. This method has involved some repetition, but in this age of short memories the author obviously thinks repetition to be necessary for lucidity.

Different in scope from all these three books is Prof. Puntambekar's "Introduction to Indian Citizenship and Civilization" (published by Nand Kishore & Bros.; pp. 262; price Rs. 3.), the first volume of which we reviewed some months ago. The second volume, now before us, continues the features of the first. It includes a brief discussion of the general principles of politics, ancient and modern, and of their applicability to India. The discussion has, of course, its historical background and the author attempts to give an outline "of the historical manifestations of a citizen's life in the past in its various aspects and aims and the changes which occurred in some of them in various stages". Writers on Indian Administration will do well to give more space to the discussion of general principles of administration, that is, of Politics and then to criticise the existing system of administration in the light of those principles.

THE PALESTINE ENQUIRY

HOW THE ARABS WERE BETRAYED.

(By ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

In a letter sent to India on September 20 I said that the gentleman who was being sent out to the command of the military situation in Palestine was a good man, and had started off by a declaration that no executions, under the name of punishments for "murder", should be permitted in connection with the recent riots. To this blunt, matter-of-fact soldier, it seems ridiculous to classify acts of public disturbance with the ordinary category of crimes. Let us hope that he will follow the other tradition of military men, in this case at any rate, and refuse to be overborne by civil bunglers. That there is danger of this is evident, in the first place from the precipitate and partial proclamation of the High Commissioner on September 1st. In that proclamation the Commissioner baldly declared that the Arabs were guilty, that they had acted with "unspeakable savagery", and that "the execration of all civilised peoples throughout the world" should be confined to that race. One can imagine the Governmental bias that will, after that expression of views, be brought into the various prosecutions for murder and other crimes that are now instituted against Arabs in Palestine. The most renowned and prominent Arab Advocates issued, three days after, a denial and an indignant protest.

ENQUIRY.

A Commission of Enquiry has also been sent from London, satisfactorily constituted and "carrying the confidence of the British public in general". It is pledged to impartiality: but, at the same time, the egregious Winston Churchill has issued a statement that fills many with misgivings. In the "Sunday Times" (London) Mr. Churchill writes an article, the tone of which can be gathered from the following extract:—

"The situation is under control, and a searching and impartial inquiry is being made to ascertain the 'immediate' causes and to apprehend and punish the guilty according to law."

Leaving aside the question, "What law?" or "Law passed by whom?" there is enough in this and the following passages to warrant an enquiry into Mr. Churchill:—

"Curiously enough, however, the Arabs could not have chosen a worse moment for their outbreak. Their leaders have completely misread the British political situation."

BIASSED DECLARATIONS.

Mr. Mohamed Khairullah writes to the "Sunday Times":—

'It would appear that the writer is not quite so impartial as those who are making the enquiry. Inspite of the fact that the committee of enquiry has not yet made its report, Mr. Churchill has fixed the guilt on the Arabs, whereas it may prove to be quite the contrary."

The dangers of injustice are very evidently not eliminated. There are these confident statements that all parties are in agreement on the handling of the situation; there is Mr. Henderson (Foreign Minister) stating at Brighton yesterday that there will be no departure from the Balfour Declaration in favour of making Palestine a national home for the Jews, and additionally his statement that energetic steps are being taken to bring to trial those guilty of complicity in recent disorders. These steps are in the hands of a High Commissioner who has, in advance (Sept. 1) issued a prejudiced proclamation which has been totally rebutted by leading Arab lawyers, accus-

(Continued on page 11.)

A PHANTOM COMMONWEALTH.

MANDATE OF BAYONETS.

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON.)

Special to "Chronicle."

LONDON, Oct. 3, 1929.

Mr. MacDonald, in a speech on July 2nd, 1928, stated that he hoped shortly—"within a period of months, rather than years"—to see India a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The words of our Premier seem definite enough that he has unhappily the habit of using noble phrases which evaporate and are forgotten like the mist on a summer morning. It may be well then to examine his memory—if he has one. Abstract nouns, so popular in politics, are open to this objection, that each person can read into them his several hopes, ambitions and interests. That doubtless explains their vogue, especially with the soi-disant socialists of the Labour Party.

THE PITFALL.

In its original acceptation the word "Commonwealth" denoted common weal or well-being—not material wealth. It was so used in the famous English Republic (1649-60). After that event, with the return of monarchy to England, it fell into disfavour owing to its democratic reservation. It was, however, recently revived to denote the Federation or United States of Australia. On the initiative of the Round Table group it has since been used to denote sometimes the whole Empire, but more frequently the white countries acknowledging the hegemony of Britain.

It is just here that lies the pitfall. The word "Commonwealth" has a comfortable sound, the appearance of a people or peoples united by that good-will which is, even on the lips of the present Cabinet, and working together for the common good. Into it financiers may read greater wealth and profits, and the mass of the people general prosperity. The name is good; what is the reality? The so-called United Kingdom is itself an anachronism. The Irish Free State will not have the English flag, it will not have the English national anthem: the people by their every act, down to the injury of the Optional Clause, indicate that they are free and intend to remain free.

Across the Atlantic Ocean is Canada. Two-thirds of Canadian imports come from the United States. American investments in Canada are more than three-fold those of Britain and the industrial control of the country is fast passing into American hands. The gigantic financial expansion of the United States, together with the juxta-position of the two countries, renders their fusion certain. Already Canada has her own ambassadors. She has declared she will not be bound by a war into which Britain enters.

South Africa, as General Hertzog remarked, is in all but name a Republic. For the time being she retains the British connection, but the bond is generally a formal one. Australia and New Zealand, which look to Lombard Street for further loans and sell much produce in Britain are more loyal. But this loyalty is being sapped by American money and goods encroaching largely on what was formerly a British preserve.

WHERE IS THE COMMON LINK?

Even granting this decaying nexus between Britain and her erstwhile Colonies, by what possible juggling of terms can an association of such widely sundered units be called a Commonwealth? Where is the common link? What common trading, industrial or agricultural interests unite them? Language is not enough. Actually they have no more in common than have Spain and the Argentine. You cannot bridge over with a phrase gaps of geography. You cannot summon the ghosts of history to stem the economic tides of to-day.

MANDATE OF BAYONETS.

If the British Commonwealth is for the white nations an unreal figment, what shall be said of the coloured peoples, those not bound to Britain by racial ties however remote, but conquered by arms and held under them? The "Daily Mail" recently described the Palestine Mandate as a mandate of bayonets, but is not that true of the whole coloured Empire—is it not an Empire of bayonets? If any one describe this unconnected aggregate of peoples, governed by force, as a Commonwealth, he can only do so with his tongue in his cheek.

Assuming Mr. MacDonald's sincerity—and this is far from proven—he is talking of the entry of India into a comity which does not, except on paper, exist. As well talk of her entry into the League of All the Angels. The British Commonwealth of Nations is a phrase coined by optmists who hope by unmeaning words to stay the dissolution of an empire, real fifty years ago, but now breaking up under the hammer blows of economic forces. Not infrequently jurists use what is termed a legal fiction, which is an attempt to make old laws cover new conditions. The British Commonwealth of Nations is such a legal fiction.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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When It Pinches Them.

The British Press is always preaching to its readers, when it is a case of dealing with Indian grievances, that it is best to trust the "men on the spot," to repose implicit confidence in the bureaucracy. But it has another thing to preach when the bureaucracy in England behaves in an autocratic manner, usurping the functions of the legislature. "The Evening News and Evening Mail" complains, for example, bitterly in a recent issue against the legislative usurpation" of British officialdom. It says that prompt protest must be made all over the country "against the growing tendency of certain Ministers, at the instance of the permanent officials of their departments, to insert clauses into Acts of Parliament which in effect place what should be the proper function of Parliament in the hands of the Minister or vest in the bureaucracy the judicial power that properly belongs to the courts." We know the baneful effects of this policy in India under which under the guise of making "rules and regulations thereunder," officialdom can twist legislation to suit its own purpose.

The Vital Point.

In a mischievous and uncharitable review of the intentions of the Wafd Party in Egypt in regard to the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, the "New Statesman" in mail week casts aspersions on the sincerity of the Wafd leaders and in an imperialist vein gives them to understand that the "concessions" offered by the MacDonald Government in the Treaty represent the extreme limit to which Britain can go in conciliating Egypt. The special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Cairo has quite a different story to tell in regard to the attitude of the Wafd leaders. Instead of being the recalcitrant persons of the "New Statesman's" imagination, they have, according to this British observer on the spot, shown an attitude of accommodation and readiness to discuss the Treaty in all its bearings when the new Parliament meets. The "vital point" as Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud's Foreign Minister, Dr. Hafez Afifi, pointed out to the Dictator when he was pressed to resign, is that the Wafd should view with favour the suggested agreement with Britain. Nahas Pasha when approached for an immediate declaration of his views, naturally considered it impolitic to commit himself or his party—until the new Parliament had discussed the Draft Treaty.

Suspicious.

There is something very sinister about the disturbance at the Punjab Students' Conference at Lahore. How is it that a gentleman, who was neither a student nor a delegate, insisted upon addressing the Conference against the ruling of the President and even brandished a stick? How is it that immediately after he was refused permission to speak there were loud shouts even outside the hall? A press report says: "The search by the police for other disturbers of the Conference proved futile as they were mixed with the crowd". The organisers of the Conference will do well to issue a statement explaining how the disturbance originated and what part the police played in attending to the disturbers. It is interesting to learn that the students were in no way cowed down either by the disturbance or the attentions of the police but quietly resumed deliberations after the disturbance. The Reception Committee of the Congress will have, of course, to be more on its guard.

Was It Seditious?

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi is reported to have forfeited as seditious a poster headed "Kranti Safal Ho! (May Revolution be successful), containing photographs of Bhagat Singh and Dutt. If the poster was really seditious why did not the Government prosecute the publisher? If they were doubtful and therefore shirked a judicial trial they should not have forfeited the poster as seditious. It is desirable to ascertain what precisely is held seditious about the poster. Surely simple pictures of Bhagat Singh and Dutt could not be seditious. And it is not seditious to pray even publicly for a revolution, so long as the prayer has no suggestion of violence. Millions in India long for a speedy peaceful revolution, political and social.

Court Humour.

Lawyer: "Now tell the Court, where did he kiss you?"

Witness: "On the mouth, sir."

Lawyer: "No, no. You don't understand. I mean—where were you?"

Witness (blushing): "In his arms, sir."

SHOE HURLED AT THE APPROVER.

Sensation In Lahore "Conspiracy" Case.

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

Considerable sensation prevailed in the court to-day, at the resumed hearing of the Lahore "Conspiracy" case, when Jay Gopal, the approver, was produced in court. A shoe was hurled at the approver, who narrowly escaped.

The Magistrate, thereupon adjourned the case saying "life of everybody is in danger."—Free Press.

APPROVER SINKS IN WITNESS-BOX.

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Scenes in Court.

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

After the examination of two formal witnesses in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case, Jaigopal, the approver, was produced in the court for the second time. As soon as he entered the witness box, most of the accused stood up and shouted angrily at the approver: "Down with Imperialism."

Jaigopal said he was a student of the Jubilee Institute and joined the National School of Lahore in 1913. His elder brother was in the National School then. Witness passed tenth class from National School. When in the tenth class, his teacher named Yashpal once told him that he (witness) might tell Sukhdev when he called that Yashpal had gone out. At this stage the approver addressing the accused: "These are true facts."

The accused shouted "Shame, shame."

A sharp sound was then heard, and the approver was seen sinking in the witness box. Everyone inside the courtroom stood up to see what had happened. The approver was seen sitting with a smile on his face.

One of the accused then shouted: "I flung my slipper at him. My name is Prem Dutt."

Excitement now prevailed. A Police Sub-Inspector stepping into the enclosure where the accused were seated picked up the arm of a chair which he alleged the accused had broken to fling at the approver. The accused on the other hand alleged that the wooden piece was wrenched from the chair by the Sub-Inspector.

All the accused repeated the charge at the top of their voices. It was difficult to maintain order. Therefore, the Magistrate ordered that the accused he handcuffered and sent to jail and added that the matter would be reported to the jail authorities.—A.P.

It is now stated that the person who lifted the Arm of the chair is the Assistant Jailor, Borstal Jail.

PREM DUTT'S STATEMENT.

Before the accused were removed from the court-room, they filed two petitions before the Magistrate. The first petition filed by Prem Dutt stated: "Jaigopal was constantly twisting his moustache in a very provoking manner and remarked to the accused ironically: "These are the true facts and they disclose your doings." Under provocation I threw my slipper at him which did not hurt him. I admit that I committed the said action and take the responsibility for it. Other accused should not be held responsible in any way."

JAILOR ACCUSED OF LIFTING CHAIR'S ARM.

The second petition was filed by the other accused dissociating themselves from the action of Prem Dutt. It read: "Bakshi Lalchand came rushing in the dock accompanied by a European District Superintendent of Police and breaking the arm of an unoccupied chair already in a semi-broken condition., pointed out that the accused were preparing to throw it at the approver. We are convinced this action was committed by him deliberately at the instigation of the Police who from the beginning of our trial have been constantly doing things to put us in difficulty. In view of Prem Dutt having taken full responsibility and admitted the fault, we should not be held responsible for it. We are considerably grieved and surprised to note the attitude of the Magistrate in not giving us an opportunity to clear our position."—A. P.

NADIR KHAN'S VICTORY.

—:o:—

Bombay Muslims' Congratulations

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held to congratulate Amir Nadir Khan. The meeting was attended by about three thousand Mahomedans and was presided over by Haji Qamar Ahmed.

Mr. Badar Jalali, movtd the following resolutions.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, while offering its hearty congratulations to the Afghans and Field-Marshal Ghazi Nadir Khan on the latter's great efforts to deliver the country from the throes of great confusion and chaos, prays to God Almighty that the great Afghan nation will regain its lost glory and prestige and will take its due place in the comity of the progressive nations of the world.

"This meeting expects Indians that, while leaving the Afghan political issues entirely to the better judgment of Ghazi Nadir Khan and responsible Afghan leaders and the Afghan nation as a whole, will completely trust in the deep patriotism of Ghazi Nadir Khan and will enable him, by their moral and material help, to weed out internal disorder and put an end to alien machination."

NADIR KHAN'S SERVICES.

In seconding the resolutions, Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, editor of the "Ittehad," said that General Nadir Khan had succeeded in restoring order out of the chaos created by the "Robber Chief" and his gang. There was a move in some circles, the speaker proceeded, to have the Afghan throne restored to Amanullah Khan now in Europe. But his own view was that that step would be quite incompatible with the situation now existing in that country. It was impossible to keep the country in a state of suspense any longer. If Nadir Khan had waited for Amanullah Khan, the country would have become a hotbed of intrigue and European countries would have seen to it that there were a number of candidates fighting for the throne. The tribes also would have been split up and there would be perpetual confussion and warfare.

Mr. Mahomed Ali said it was Nadir Khan, he who was behind all the popular reforms introduced by Amanullah Khan and it was he who saved the country from ruin when Amanullah Khan left it with his family. If, therefore, the Afghan nation elected Nadir Khan as its Amir, the country honoured not Nadir Khan so much as itself. The cry of restoring the throne to Amanullah Khan did not seem to the speaker to be sensible as no people, not even the Muslims of India, had a right to impose their will on the Afghan nation.

A few more speakers supported the resolutions which were carried unanimously.

The meeting also expressed its sympathy with the position of Arabs in Palestine.

AFGHAN PRINCES RETURN.

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Sirdar Amar Khan On Afghan Situation.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The seven Afghan Princes, namely Abdul Qader Khan, Abdul Aziz Khan, Mahomed Aqram Khan, Sher Ahmed Khan, Mahomed Sherwer Khan, Mahomed Azim Khan and Sirdar Omar Khan, arrived here from Rangoon by S. S. "Aronda" this afternoon.

Interviewed on board the ship, the Princes were reluctant to express any opinion on the present Afghan situation, in view of the fact that they were not in touch with it.

Sirdar Omar Khan who fled from his exile in India to Afghanistan and unsuccessfully tried his luck for the Royal Throne, however, said there was no doubt that General Nadir Khan was popular with the tribes, or else he would not have been able to defeat Bacha. But Sardar Omar Khan was doubtful whether the General would be able to retain the throne. This he said because while in Afghanistan, he noticed that people there, could be easily influenced by money and would change sides at any moment. The Sardar paid an eloquent tribute to the British Government for their neutrality and expressed gratefulness to them for restoring the Princes to their respective families in Bareilly, Allahabad and Lucknow. He added that Amanullah had committed the greatest blunder in attempting to court Russian friendship. So far as they were concerned, they did not want to play any part in the Afghan drama. They were thankful to the Rangoon police for the facilities given to them and for not imposing any restriction on their movements.—A. P.

ALL QUIET AT ASANSOL.

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Islam Leaders Accompany Puja Procession.

ASANSOL, Oct. 20.

Everything is quiet at Asansol and normal business has been restored. The District Magistrate of Burdwan and the Superintendent of Police were present at the Lakshmi Puja Immersion which took place without any incident. Several Muslim leaders accompanied the procession to the Ghat.—A. P.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
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Compensations.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by an accident to any power driven public conveyance in which the subscriber is being conveyed as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially injured by any accident, not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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CITY GUARDS FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Resolution Before City Fathers.

RETRENCHMENT SCHEME.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday, agreed to the proposition of Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri to request Government to organise City Guards to protect life and property of the citizens in time of emergency.

Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri moved that in view of the experience gained during the recent riots by the Citizens of Bombay as regards the loss of life and property sustained by the general populace of the City, the Corporation are of the opinion that steps should be taken by Government for providing adequate help to the public on such occasions in future by organizing a body of City Guards, and recommend to Government to take necessary steps for organizing the same.

That a Committee (named) be appointed for drawing up a scheme in the matter for submission to Government.

Dr. Sanzgiri in moving the resolution said:—Let alone the times of emergencies but even in so called peaceful times one is beginning to feel a necessity of establishment of such a force at the earliest possible moment. Even the recommendations of the Riot Inquiry Committee suggest such a scheme.

The time has now arrived when such a force will prove a boon to all peace-loving people and lead to happy solution the question of adequately dealing with bad characters, undesirables, "hot-heads", "fire-brands" and others who are a constant source of menace to the civic interests of this great City. The training will be in the first instance of the kind given ordinarily to the police constable to enable him to grasp the elementary principles of law and order, but later on we hope to train them in all departments of social welfare and protection work finally ending with full military discipline and training.

Mr. J. B. Boman Bahram seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

RETRENCHMENT SCHEME.

The Corporation then resumed discussion on the report of the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee regarding the organization of the Engineering Departments.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment to adopt the scheme outlined by him in the report but it fell through for want of a seconder. Mr. B. P. Wadke rose to second it, but having got up late, the president declared the amendment to have dropped.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the report deserved sympathetic consideration and close co-operation especially as it was drafted in consultation with the Commissioner, who was an Indian. He moved an amendment to delete the personal allowance of Rs. 250-50-500 proposed to be given to the Executive Engineer and to request the Commissioner to provide employment to the 35 men to be retrenched in the new works.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta urged the house to accord their whole hearted support to the proposition of Mr. V. N. Chandavarker. He complimented the Ten Rupee franchise Corporation for their splendid work of retrenchment which justified themselves as a democratic institution.

The Commissioner expressed his appreciation for the meads of praise showered on him by the Corporation and assured the house that his ambition was to work as a citizen in the Corporation rather than as a member of any particular body. The report was well balanced and any picking of the holes might pull down the structure. He assured the house that their engineering organization would in a near future equal to any good organization in Europe. The whole responsibility for maintaining Improvement Trust would devolve on Corporation engineers. Besides, in the near future drainage in north would be taken up, and was it fair, he asked, to grudge an allowance of Rs. 250-500 per month to their Executive Engineer who was already burdened with additional work?

At this stage closure was applied and the original proposition of Mr. Chandavarkar was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

ROERICH MUSEUM REOPENED.

—:o:—

Messages From Leading Men.

NAGGAR (Punjab), Oct. 21.

A message from New York dated October 17 states.— Over ten thousand people attended the reopening of the Roerich Museum in its new house in the 24 storey skyscraper on the Riverside Drive.

Messages were recived on the occasion from Presidents of France, Mexico, Czecho Slovakia and thousands of leading men all over the world.—A. P.

DIRECT ACTION THREAT TO G. I. P.

—:o:—

Special Meeting Of Staff Union.

AUTHORITIES APATHY CONDEMNED.

(From A Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 21.

A special general meeting of the G. I. P. Rly. Administrative Offices Staff Union was held at the Empire Theatre at on Saturday, under the presidentship o fMr. Purushottamdas Trikamdas to consider the situation arisen out of the Agent's reply to the several resolutions passed by the Union at its last general meeting and at the conference of the G. I. P. Rly. Staff Union held in June last in Bombay. The meeting was well attended. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the President reviewed the work done by the Union.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

In the course of his speech the President read out the several replies sent by the Agent to the resolutions and rightly criticised the evasive and irresponsible manner of the Authorities. He emphatically pointed out that whenever any question of increase in pay to the officers came before the Administration it could easily find a way out of it, by somehow arranging for the extra expenditure which the Agent thinks it impossible to consider the question of time scale of pay.

NO LIVING WAGE.

He also pointed out that the officers in addition of their pays were also given high allowances and the Administration could provide for these expenses while it thought it impracticable to give it "subordinate"—those that form the real machinery—a living wage. He urged those present to make a united effort, join the Union and follow the schemes proposed by the Union and have their grievances redressed. He congratulated the Union in the increased strength from 250 to 650.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were moved and unanimously passed.

"In view of the no-change policy of the Railway Administration towards the redress of the several grievances of the staffd this Special General Meeting of the Administrative Staff Union strongly supports the proposal for holding a joint conference under the joint auspices of all the three Unions on G. I. P. Railway at an early date.

In the opinion of this meeting Bombay will be a central and the convenient place for the conference and urges upon the Staff Union and other Unions to hold the conference in Bombay.

GENERAL STRIKE.

2. From the past experience of the Railway Authorities towards the grievances of the staff this meeting of considered opinion that it would be a sheer waste of time to expect any redress of the grievances of the Railway Staff at the hands of the Administration and therefore strongly recommends to the joint conference as a last resort to decide upon a General Strike and make immediate arrangements a success.

3. This meeting while thanking the Agent, G. I. P. Rly. for granting free residential passes on the G. I. P. suburban line request to extend the same concession on the B. B. and C. I. Rly. to such members of the staff as reside on the B. B. and C. I. Rly.

4. The Agent be requested that when the appeals are made to him and when he forwards them to Heads of the Department and the Heads of Departments be asked to submit their replies along with their personal files and the recommendations or remarks made by the Heads of Departments should be well supported by the facts on paper and not by mere inferences or hear-says.

When such appeals are received by the Heads of Departments they should hand over a copy of their foregoing letter to the appellant concerned and they should ascertain and obtain a statement from the appellant if he has to make any.

And if any further statement obtained it should be forwarded to the Agent who should decide the case without the least prejudice to either side.

THEATRE OWNER THANKED.

5. This meeting thanks Khan Bahadur Billimoria for having allowed the members of the Union the free use of the Theatre.

The meeting was dissolved after a hearty thanks to the chair.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

—:o:—

The writer of our leading article under the above caption says:—

"It is a well-established principle that a habitual liar is not to be believed even when he speaks the truth. It is equally clear that a habitual blunderer is not to be praised when he chances to say the right thing."

It is a very healthy indication of the serging revolt of hitherto cruelly suppressed Parsi youth that so many young men, not half of whom I have the pleasure of personally knowing, come forward over their own signatures to support truth as against the monopolists of divine knowledge, and denounce what Darius in his imperishable rock-cut record calls Lie and Mendacity represented by the historic Magian Gaumata.

I am really thankful to Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mr. J. M. Cooper, Mr. D. R. D. Wadia as well as a number of other people who express their sympathy with our cause but plead family connections and the terrors of the priests as an excuse for not coming out in the public. I can well understand their fears. They are not imaginary as witness the priest's challenge to young men to come forward and write in Gujarati papers; and the anticipated consequences of the 'Odium heologicum' from Navsari, so courageously nipped in the bud. The rock bottom idea, of course, is that the guileless and enthusiastic youth might be inveigled by the fanatics just as a certain Parsi journalist was trapped not long ago and set upon in a dastardly manner by hirelings of another community. Further, will the priest show any single Parsi newspaper which is sufficiently widely spread and which can admit the discussion and not abruptly cut it short at the crucical juncture. I repeat your correspondent has been rambling and has deviated from the point with which we started the controversy. We reject he Yeshts as spurious. He has got to establish that they, with all their thaumaturgic pretensions and 'he presto' devices to gain the "houris" of heaven, are in any sense the word of Zoroaster.

I will most certainly discuss the question of polygamy, incest and the barbarous system of disposal of dead which the Magian priest, with his text book of the later Avesta in hand, insisted upon and most wickedly attributed to the Teaching of Zoroaster, if the community wishes to learn history and truth, made already available to it by my persecuted predecessors. Meanwhile, I would ask Mr. Editor that you would be pleased not to tone down the delightful language of our principal antoganists. It will afford most instructive reading to the future generations. They will re-read and marvel at the impotent frenzy, the "toothless ferocity" into which citations from acknowledged authorities throw the desperate 'advocatus diaboli.' We cannot blame poor Mr. Madan with his stock-in-trade of Darmesteter who wrote in 1892, his "collosal ignorance" and numberless "mare's nests," with an occasional 'lie' thrown in, when he engages in a controversy which requires full and up-to-date knowledge of Avesta research and is dismayed. It is an accepted canon of Oriental scholarship that when a new translation is prepared and generally accepted in the light of most recent investigations, the old one no longer holds the ground. I do not say that Darmesteter is antiquated or "ante-deluvian." In fact, Darmesteter supports our views and when his chapter and verse are quoted our friends will find, that as in the case of Bartholomae, they were only asking for trouble. To-day, however, here is a further instalment of trouble by order of the orthodox. As the case of Bartholomae, they will find much more than they dream in our authorities.

The latest contribution to the subject of Avesta exegecis is by an American author called Louis Gray. Dr. Nanabhai Naoroji Katrak of Bombay, one of my esteemed colleagues and a reformer, has founded two scholarships under the name of Ratanbai Katrak Lectures, one at Oxford and the other at Paris. This series of Lectures at Oxford was delivered in 1925 by Professor Louis H. Gray of Columbia University. These lectures, I was most anxious to secure for my own periodical. I am so glad they have been reserved for the Journal of K. R. Kama Oriental Institute. For I do not know what my kind colleagues would have done if I had taken even extracts from these scientific discourses. Will our friends be pleased to turn to the journal of the K. R. Kama, Oriental Institute No. 15 (pp. 20-21), the latest, where they will find to their amazement the following:

"In the Haptang Haiti Ahura Mazda has nine wives, desirable according to Asa (Yasna xxxviii, 1-2): Iza, Yaosti, Ferasti, Armaiti, Asi Is, Azuiti, Farasasti and Parendi."

"Ahura Mazda's wives are mentioned in Visperad iii, 4 and Gah, iv, 9 and he is the father of Armaiti, Vendidad, xix, 13, 16, for whom he made a path above the orb of the sun (Yesht v, 90) and by whom he became the parent of Asi (Yesht xxvi, 2, 16) while Atar is his son" (numerous passages cited.)"

I do not say that the interpretation of Prof. Gray is absolutely the last word on the texts of which he treats. The number nine may be 'non constat' but plurality of wives remains unquestioned. I refuse to be dragged into the sophistries whether incest was justifiable even in olden times. The point I have to establish is that the Magians fathered upon Lord Zoroaster not only polygamy for which there is ample evidence, but what is technically known as the marriage-of-next-of-kin. And I cordially thank Mr. Madan for calling the Pahalvi texts "Scriptural books" because it is these where marriage of next-of-kin is laid down as the most meritorious act. The Pahalvi books state that the Law of Zoroaster when preached was readily accepted by the audience but virulently rejected on his point alone.

Why do we bring out these shady aspects of the later Avesta may be well asked. Our reply is it is this later Avesta which is intimately connected with the ruinous expenditure and superstitious practices which have partly drained the resources of the middle class Parsis as my young friends have so admirably brought about. The oblations of sandal wood might yearly provide the rising impoverished generation therewithal for necessary educational equipment to compete with the other communities which are rapidly breaking themselves free from trammels of aeons of superstition. I do not claim to be the first to point to this calamitous efforts to smoke-screen the wrath of gods. My revered colleague Dastur Dr. Dhalla incurred the oppribrium of the priestly class and their intolerant supporters just because he would save the Parsis from turning their resources into veritable smoke. I lay stress only on this economic side, though there are other phases of Yeshti ordinances, repugnant to us, and which are connected with the maintenance, for example, of the Sacred Bull, without whose excreta being drunk none of the higher ceremonies which the Magians have founded could be duly performed. And we are warned by the priest that improperly performed rites only go to strengthen the entourage of Satan!

Finally in connection with the numerous divagations of our friends we cannot afford to despise the counsel tendered to us by Witney, one of the pioneer investigators, as quoted at the top of this article.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Three correspondents have come out with letters, in your today's issue, which prove the adage that a little learning is a dangerous thing. They have not understood the main question at issue and have been deluded. The main issue as put by your leader-writer is that the Avesta, other than the Gathas, and specially the Yashts were un-Zoroastrian and that they taught immorality and that they were fabricated and forged in the Sassanian period. He pompously paraded the great names and tried to impose upon the credulous readers that those great men were of the same opinion as himself, in fact he tried to bamboozle the reading public into the belief that what opinions he expressed were simply a summary of the learned works of those great savants.

Fortunately, I possess and have studied minutely all those learned works and have already quoted copiously from them and proved to the hilt that what he insinuated was entirely false and that in the opinion of the great savant whose names he paraded, the Avesta as a whole was genuine and that it teaches the noblest ideas and its teachings were soundest and purest.

Entirely nonplused and humiliated he has hastily and ingloriously beat retreat. He has shifted his ground and one of his dupes has fallen foul of the poor priests and has called them 'unchaste and full of vices.' I challenge the latter to come out in the open and dare to get his scurrilous libel published in Gujarati and in the papers that the priests can read. The writer has the audacity to ask me to guarantee that he will not meet with his deserts if he dared!

J. S. Cooper challenges me to say if the present priests lead the "same co-operative lives" as were led by the great Magi of old. reply I have simply to say that you get the stuff you deserve. Your house-owners, traders, merchants, doctors, lawyers, etc., have the liberty to charge exorbitant rates and fees, and yet the poor priests are asked to live in penury in the name of asceticism and accept emoluments that are not sufficient for decent and honest living! He again talks of the "present Parsi economic situation" as "most deplorable." Do not priests form part of the Parsi community and is there any difference in the economic condition of the priests and that of the laity? He talks of ignorant priests. What has the laity done to secure well educated and independent priests? The laity want (in the name of economic difficulties) the priests to still reduce their miserable pittance and as in the case of the Dastur Sahebs the late Shamis-ul-ulma Sardar Dastur Doctor Kaikobad and Dastur Kaikhoshru ask them—rather force them—not to follow their conscience and the holy scriptures but to act according to the whims and prejudices of the laity. It is not at all true that the laity are priest-ridden; it is the priests who are laity-ridden. In the circumstances you cannot have better educated or learned guides. I repeat you have got just what you deserved. I remember an amusing story related to me by a learned Dastur Saheb, the late Shams-ul-ulma Dastur Doctor Peshotan B. Sanjana. He said "Though I am a Dastur of the general public, my wife thinks I know little of religion and priests in getting certain ceremonies performed which I say are not necessary or proper."

Are you prepared to so arrange that the noblest profession of religious teachers is placed at least on the same level as that of doctors, lawyers, etc., as regards the living, and are you prepared to follow them in their exposition of the scriptures?

You are talking of the mumbling of priests. But the priests do not compel you to engage them for the purpose. I have already pointed out in one of my previous letters that the scriptures expressly state that vicariously-performed ceremonies are of lesser value and that none shall incur debts for the performance of religious ceremonies. To those who really are anxious to learn I recommend the translations in English and Gujarati of the "Afringan-i-Gahanbar" and the "Dadestan-i-Dini." People who do not care to use such resources have no right to complain or criticise. Practically the whole of Avestan and Pahlvi literature has been translated. Those who cannot afford to buy those books can at least join a library for the purpose.

I will recommend young A. F. S. Talyarkhan to first show his manuscript copy his parents before rushing to get it published. He speaks contemptuously of the priests and states that "they pray for one's soul by preying on one's pocket. Finance seems to be the guiding light of faith and eleven rupees smeared with red clay will burn far deeper than the most sacred flame." I will ask this youth whether to him finance is of no concern. Is he ready to live on the miserable pittance that the poor priests get? Is he ready to advise, for instance, his worthy parent to reduce at least by half his fees as a lawyer? And as regards his accusation of the priests preying on one's pocket, will he state who compels him to engage them?

He speaks sneeringly of certain ceremonies. He states "he must be a strange creator who asks the Parsis to indulge in the products of the cow, to be smeared over with blotches of paint, to have cocoanuts and raw eggs twirled over their heads, to be dressed in a long coat and be crowned in a calf's hoof monstrosity, to have hideous hags chanting funeral dirges on one's wedding day." Sanity this young man's ignorance. Does he not know that in the medical science of to-day inoculation and fumigation are considered two of the best remedies for the prevention of many diseases? The use of the cow's product he mentions is the first principle of inoculation. In the primitive age they showed the most simple and inexpensive means of inoculation. The Vandidad enjoins its use thus: "You are to smear your body first with the cow's product, then to rub it over with clay or sand which has the property of absorbing any impurity in the product, then to wash, then to dry the body, and, lastly, before putting on clothes, to have perfumed fumes. Are not the different inoculation remedies devised on this process? Of course you need not use this matter if you can get better things. For instance, in the Pahlvi literature you are recommended to use the juice of trees instead. It is not peremptory to use the product only. The peremptory enjoinment is to preserve cleanliness and to avoid all sorts of contamination and not in any way be the least dangerous to other people's health. As regards blotches of paint, cocoanuts and raw eggs, they have nothing to do with the scriptures. As regards dressing in a long coat, will be inquire of his parent and doctor friends why judges, lawyers and doctors should dress in particular long robes when on duty? Why should graduates and fellows have to put on certain long robes on ceremonial occasions? He sneeringly calls those ladies who are engaged on wedding occasions "hideous hags": to him their songs may be hideous, but who compells him to engage them? The scriptures or the priests have nothing to do with it.

He blasphemes when he states, "He must be an amazing God who dictates that Parsis shall tie their 'kusti' after every ablution, whether private or public, who rules that spirits dwell in wells and beating the Hindu at cricket is a Zoroastrian virtue. A Providence that decrees that I must go to the Fire-temple once a day, that says I may not smoke or go bare-headed." If he knew the meaning of the 'kusti' prayers he would not have talked in the way he has done. The 'kusti' prayers remind him of maxims of his highest duty, firstly, as a man of this world and clears his mind. The scriptures do not talk of spirits in wells. It is a superstition of ignorant minds. The scriptures are always for the best of sanitation and cleanliness without any reservation and are strongly in favour of closing the wells if they cannot otherwise be cleaned. As I have already shown in my letters on the subject published in the "Times of India" and the "Kaiser-i-Hind," Not to go bareheaded or refraining from smoking are simple questions of hygiene sanitation and cleanliness. People like this youth imitate the Westerners in such matters, but they forget that the Westerners do not go bareheaded everywhere: they sit bareheaded in those places only where there is no chance of excessive heat or cold or dust attacking them. These youths also seem not to know that Western ladies have to attend church with hats on and with veils. They must also know that youth is entitled to have liberty but not license.

Another young man, D. R. D. Wadia, is unnerved because of the "two lakhs spent on sandalwood during every year." I do not know if he smokes or not; but will he please give us the average cost of those cigarettes of Parsi smokers per day and per year? Sandalwood burning in the temples is for the good of the congregation because it preserves the air from impurity and keeps them safe. The scriptures do not compel you to attend the temple every day or present sandalwood: it is for the good of self that the practice is observed.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADON.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

—:o:—

Send Your Horoscope or the time of letter writing Arudam 5 questions about futurity Rc. 1 each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen, weekly details, one year Rs. 10 THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus: —"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person."

GANDHI JOTHISH NILAYAM,
Tiruttani, (Madras Presy.)

BIKANER'S CHALLENGIN RETORT TO JAWAHARLAL

(Continued from page 1).

excuse for bringing in a controversial subject like this within the compass of my speech to-day.

His Highness then make a passing reference to the Butler Report which he refused to believe as "a slap on the face of the Princes." His Highness said:—

THE BUTLER REPORT.

I will now for a few moments refer to a subject of more than local importance to us. As the Report of the Indian States Committee, commonly known as the Butler Committee, was published in April last, it may perhaps be expected that I should take this opportunity of saying something on the subject. The time is neither ripe, nor suitable, for any public pronouncement by me or by my Government on the many issues of such great importance to the Indian States dealt with in the Butler Report. Since, however, the silence of myself, in common with that of the Princes, might be misunderstood—and even deliberately misrepresented by a certain class of people—it would perhaps be as well if I said a few words in explanation.

POLITICAL SAGACITY.

Efforts were not wanting, ever since the publication of the Butler Report, to stampede the Princes individually and collectively, forthwith to pronounce their views on the Report. But I venture to say that the Princes have displayed no small measure of wisdom and political sagacity in not following the tactics, adopted at times in British India, by rushing to the Press and on the platform. Apart from there always being the risk of having to repent at leisure any hasty action taken, or pronouncement made, on the subject, statesmanship and prudence demanded that the Princes, who do not believe in non-cooperation, should also safeguard against the dangerous consequences on the one hand of jeopardizing diplomatic and political negotiations with the British Government on matters constitutional, political and fiscal, and on the other of unnecessarily coming into conflict with British India and alienating the sympathy, or incurring the hostility, of sober public opinion in British India.

FUTURE COURSE OF ACTION.

The Butler Report—though by no means lengthy—required in the first instance much time and care for a calm and dispassionate study of its various proposals and recommendations and of all the implications involved. And then, pending an examination in detail of each and every problem and point dealt with in the Butler Report, which in its turn necessitates much spade work on the part of the Princes Standing Committee as well as the Special Organization of the Chamber of Princes—which has to be re-established at an early date—it was obviously necessary that there should be an opportunity for the Princes and Ministers of the States to meet and discuss at length the more important details and to settle the broad outlines of the future course of action which it may be deemed desirable to follow. Such an opportunity occurred towards the end of June when a Conference was held in Bombay and over which—in the unavoidable absence to His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, of the Chancellor, and His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Pro-Chancellor, of the Chamber of Princes—the duty devolved upon me of discharging the functions of the Chancellor. In accordance with the decision arrived at, and the mandate given, the Princes of the Standing Committee immediately afterwards met His Excellency the Viceroy at Poona on the 28th June and communicated to Lord Irwin the tentative views of the Conference regarding the various findings and recommendations of the Butler Committee. And as it was also deemed advisable to make public such tentative views, the resolutions passed at the Bombay Conference were also, under similar authority given by that representative body, published immediately after the Poona meeting, which sufficiently clearly conveyed what, in the opinion of the Princes' Conference, constituted the satisfactory, as well as the unsatisfactory, features of the more important findings of the Butler Report.

By far the most important subject to be found on the Agenda of the next session of the Chamber of Princes—which, according to the present programme, is to be held from the 25th February to the 1st March—will be the consideration of the Butler Report; and now that the proceedings of the Chamber of Princes are happily open to the public, and therefore reported in the Press also, it will be possible for any one belonging to the States or British India interested in the matter to acquaint himself with the details of the interesting and important debate on the subject which can confidently be anticipated in the Chamber of Princes.

Since it will be in such a debate in that Chamber that the authentic and carefully considered and mature views of the Princes and States will be expressed, it would obviously be improper for me to anticipate such a debate or even to attempt to give expression to any views—necessarily tentative at this stage—which I and my Government may have formed.

Moreover, the Report of the Simon Commission is still awaited; and their recommendations are bound to cover certain detail in which both British India and the States are interested, such, for instance, as fiscal matters and those of common concern to the States as a whole as well as British India.

NEED FOR CALM STUDY.

I referred a little while ago to the need for a calm and dispassionate study on the part of the Princes and their Governments of the contents of the Butler Report. Still more important is it that the wide field covered by the Butler Report should, at the present juncture as well as in the future, be examined and dealt with in as calm and dispassionate an atmosphere, and in as calm and dispassionate a manner, as is possible by all parties, directly or indirectly, and wholly or partially, concerned in the various problems now before us. Their solution in each and every detail is not going to be so simple or easy as some may imagine. It will require not only a proper grasp of the correct constitutional position of the States and a full appreciation of each other's standpoints and difficulties and no small amount of statemanship, tact and sympathy, but also a reasonable amount of 'give and take,' and reasonable compromise on all sides, in the cause and service of India as a whole. Any hasty or ill-advised word or act might well disturb the harmony so essential for a happy and equitable solution—just, fair and honourable to all concerned. British India, no less than the Indian States, has to make its contribution towards this goal. And here I should like to express my feelings of grateful appreciation—shared I am sure by my Brother Princes and the States in general—of the restraint, moderation and sympathy with which with but a few exceptions, the leaders and the respectable Press of British India have during the last year or so, and particularly since the publication of the Butler Report, dealt with problems concerning the States in general and those arising out of the Butler Report in particular.

WHERE DISAPPOINTMENT LIES.

Whilst speaking of the Butler Committee Report, I will say this much more on this occasion. By the very nature of things it would have been expecting the impossible to have hoped that everything in the Butler Report would be seen eye to eye from the standpoint of the States; and consequently it is not really surprising that there should be some divergence of views even in regard to important matters, where the standpoint of the States differs from the recommendations of the Butler Report. In this connection I would remind you once again of the Resolutions passed to the same effect by the Princes at the Bombay Conference in June last. They indicate in broad outline those features which have come as a disappointment to the States. But with all that—speaking personally for myself—I do not share such views expressed in certain quarters, as for instance that the Butler Report is "staggering" or that it is "a slap on the face of the Princes." I have always had a high personal regard for my old friend Sir Harcourt Butler, and whilst fully realising some of the disappointing features of the Butler Report, I cannot bring myself to attribute them to any lack of sympathy for the States on the part of Sir Harcourt, and I feel that it is possible to ascribe such unsatisfactory features to the extremely difficult nature of the questions involved and to the fact that the States are in this respect 'sui generis' and that there is no parallel to their position in history. And being an optimist, and having confidence in the righteousness of the cause of the States and in the good faith and the honourable and equitable treatment of such questions by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government, I sincerely feel that there are great potentialities of benefit to the States arising from the appointment of the Butler Committee; and I share the view expressed by the Prince's Conference in Bombay that any such unsatisfactory features and questions now at issue between the British authorities and the States, as also between the States and British India, can be solved in personal discussion with His Excellency the Viceroy and by recourse to frank and friendly negotiations of a diplomatic and political nature rather than by any legal steps or by any caucus of non-cooperation.

MAGIC "OF LOVE POTION."

Sensational Dacoity Trial In Bombay

PROSTITUTES AS TARGET OF ATTACK.

A Special Court of the Criminal Sessions presided ever by Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp commenced sitting at the High Court on Monday to hear a dacoity gang case which is likely to be prolonged for a considerable time.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, Bar-at-Law, is conducting the prosecution, while Mr. Jhabwalla is defending the accused.

The usual "modus operandi" of these men, it was alleged, was to get their intended victims drugged with a stupefying powder, and to dispossess them while they were in an unconscious condition.

Prostitutes were the favourite targets for the gang's depradations. One of the men would sometimes go to a prostitute as her "sheth" (client), and ordering some drink would secretly mix the drug with it.

"THE LOVE-POTION.

Another method of getting access to a prostitute was to get hold of some one acquainted with her, and to represent to him that one of the gang was madly in love with her, but that she did not respond. The man was then requested to administer to her a "love-potion" which would have the magic effect of making her reciprocate his love. The man would be promised a reward for doing this service, and would administer the drug to her believing it to be a "love-potion." A member of the gang impersonating as her "lover" would accompany him to her rooms, and would thus get an opportunity to remove her ornaments while she lay unconscious or raving under the effects of the drug.

Mr. Velinker, detailing the alleged facts of the case to the jury, stated that the gang was recruited from different parts in 1928. The first accused, Vahidudin Hamidudin, who was known as the "Ustad" hailed from Agra, while No. 2. Ahmadali Fakirsaheb was called the "Munshi" and belonged to Allahabad. Mahmad Samandar, 3rd accused, who was nicknamed "Bhatku" (loafer) was serving in a tea-shop in Kamatipura where the prostitutes resided, and was, therefore, in a position to know which of them was worth their attentions. Accused No. 4 Rehmatkhan Ataullakhan was called "dandebaz" (one well-versed in the use of the stick). No. 7 Aga Ahmad Haji was a taxi driver and his car was useful in taking prostitutes out on the pretext of a "joy-ride", but really for drugging and robbing them.

Haji Saheb, another member of the gang, has turned an approver. One man was discharged by the committing Magistrate, and two are absconding.

15 Exploits were to the credit (or discredit) of the gang within 6 months in 1928. They at first used to rob Mahomedan pilgrims taking shelter in the "musafarkhana" at Carnac Bunder, but finding the booty insignificant, they turned their attention to prostitutes several of whom were robbed of their ornaments by the above methods.

Once they attempted to way lay the manager of a soda factory at Bellasis Road who was driving home with cash in the evening, but they were baffled by the promptitude of the driver.

The approver, the first witness for the prosecution, is giving evidence in the case.

6000 MILES NON-STOP FLIGHT.

—:o:—

R. A. F. To Attempt To Break Record.

RUGBY, Oct. 20.

A British attempt upon the non-stop flight record is to be undertaken next month by an Royal Air Force "Fairey Napier" Aeroplane in which it is hoped to fly 6,000 miles, from Britain to South Africa. Squadron-Leader Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieutenent Jenkins who flew non-stop in the same plane to India last April, will again be its pilots. The machine has recently been modified and will now carry nearly four tons of petrol. It is hoped that Capetown will be reached in 50 hours.—B. O. W.

GOAL OF INDEPENDENCE.

—:o:—

Subhas Bose On the Struggle Ahead.

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

"Prepare for the struggle that was ahead," was the clarion call sounded by Sjt. Subhas Bose, while bringing the Punjab Students' Conference to a close. In contrast with yesterday morning session, the evening session was perfectly peaceful.

Resolution congratulating Rai Sahib M. Harbilas Sarda, Drs. Gopichand and Alam, recommending complete independence, and protesting against certain malicious misstatements appearing in the "Civil and Military Gazettee" were passed.

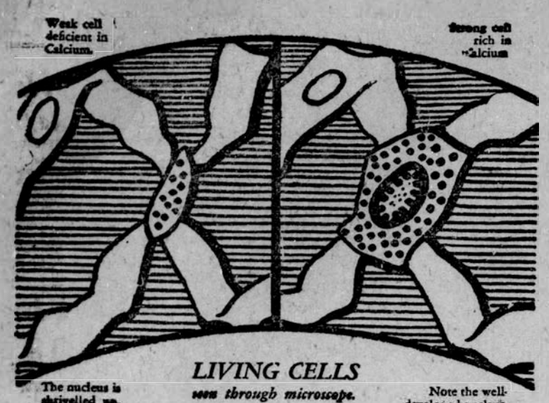
An appeal made for fund for the Satin Memorial had a good response.

On rising to deliver his concluding speech, Sjt. Subhas Bose was greeted with thunderous applause. He asked the students to decide once for all what was to be their goal in life. Referring to the ensuing Lahore Congress, Sjt. Bose said: "It is much more than a mere accident that ten years after the Amritsar Congress, the Congress was held in the Punjab. The whole India hopes as the Amritsar Congress passed the Non-co-operation resolution, which has carried us long towards freedom, so also the Lahore Congress will give the whole nation an impetus which would not only carry us long towards freedom, but enable us to reach the final goal—the goal of independence."

Thus was concluded the most successful session of the Punjab Provincial Students' Conference, which would remain as a landmark in the history of students' activities in the Punjab.

Sjt. Subhas Bose is receiving several telegrams and representations from various Districts and principle towns in the Punjab asking him to pay visits.

A garden party was given in the afternoon on behalf of the Congress to Sjt. Subhas Bose and party.—Free Press."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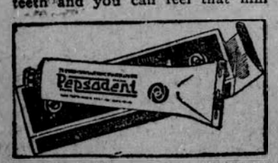

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ANGORA, 1929.

Reorganisation And Reconstruction.

TURKEY AT HERCULCAN TASK.

Mr. Arnold Toynbee, writes in the "National Athenaeum":—

August 30th, 1929.—We arrived at Angora at seven o'clock yesterday morning; and now, at mid-day to-day, I am already riding back in the train towards Eskishehr, in order to catch the Simplon express there on its way to Aleppo. It is a flying visit, a bird's-eye view; but Angora is a place that one must visit—if only for twenty-four hours—again and again; for Angora is alive. It is a city that constantly changes and rapidly grows.

My first visit to Angora was rather more than six years ago: in April, 1923, during the interval between the two sessions of the Peace Conference of Lausanne. The Angora that I saw then is almost obliterated now, and the spirit of the place has changed as well as the aspect of the streets. In 1923, Angora was humming and buzzing with the ideas of 1789; in 1929 it is rattling and chattering with the works of Henry Ford. When one sees the velocity with which tools and technique spread round the world, the radiation of ideas seems slow indeed. Those ideas of 1789, for instance, had taken 135 years to travel here, so that an English student of political thought who wanted to study those ideas in the life of 1923 had simply to take the train (an invention which was not made until in Paris the ideas of 1789 were already dead mutton!) and then sit in the train for a week; and by that simple procedure he could catch up, in the heart of Anatolia, with the march of thoughts that had been launched upon the mind of Man in Paris 135 years before—like some astronomer who catches in his lens the light of a star which passed out of existence ages ago. I do not know exactly where one could catch up again with the ideas of 1789 now Perhaps in Mexico, perhaps in China. But already that wave has moved on from Angora, and the wave of "Americanism" has followed in its wake.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

"Americanism" is an ungainly word; but it exactly expresses the feel of Angora to-day, and I use the word in no derogatory sense. "Americanism" may express itself outwardly in Fordcars and in four storeys of reinforced concrete, but what is important and interesting is the spirit that these things embody, and that is the spirit of the pioneer. The last time that I was travelling westwards over this grey, parched, treeless plateau of Central Anatolia, in which Angora lies, there was a party of Americans in the carriage; and one of them, when he looked out of the window for the one and only time, remarked "Why, these are just like the 'Bad Lands' of"—I forget which State but it was some waterless region between the Middle West and California. I do not know what the American pioneer has done with the "Bad Lands," but the whole world knows him as a man who had the hardihood to plunge into the wilderness and wrestle with Nature until—like the angel with whom Jacob wrestled till daybreak—Nature yielded and gave the pioneer her blessing. Now the pioneer spirit of America is just what Turkey needs, for it is this vital element that was lacking in the national like of the Turkish people before. The Turk first forced his way on to the stage of history, not as a pioneer, but as a nomadic conqueror, and the pioneer are exact inversions of one another. The pioneer goes into the wilderness and makes it blossom as the rose. The nomadic conqueror comes out of the wilderness and fastens like a parasite upon the work of other men's hands. At best, he reaps where he does not sow. At worst, he makes a desert out of the sown Among the nations that have suffered from the Turk there used to be a saying that, "Grass does not grow where the Turkish horse-hoof has trod." Of course, this saying comes from an enemy's mouth, and it ignores the service which the Turkish conqueror performed—even if in a crude and imperfect way—by bringing some kind of law and order into the distracted Near Eastern world of the later Middle Ages. Nevertheless, it is substantially true that hitherto the Turk has been uncreative; and this characteristic of his past life comes out particularly clearly in his relation to Constantinople—the capital of the Ottoman Empire before Angora became the capital of the Turish Republic. The Turk loved and appreciated and embellished Constantinople, but he did not make Constantinople. He came, saw, conquered, and then settled down in "the Abode of Felicity" to enjoy it at his ease. And this, I believe, is the ultimate reason why the new generation in Turkey has not wavered, during the last ten years, in its resolve to leave the flesh-pots of the Imperial City and to create, in the heart of the wilderness, a new capital for a nation that feels itself to be spiritually reborn.

It must not be supposed that the exodus from Constantinople to Angora has been made lightheartedly or without effort. When I visited Angora in 1923 the leaders of the National Movement had been cooped up there continuously for four years, and they were naturally pining to get out again into the great world; but I have been struck by finding that now, six years later, when the amenities of Angora are incomparably greater than they were, the homesickness for Constantinople is still strong among those Constantinopolitan Turks who are living, year in and year out, in Angora in order to make it a capital worthy of the new Turkey that is always in their minds.

We were shown the sights of Angora yesterday by the official responsible for the water-supply of the city; and we could not have had a more apt or more interesting guide, since the scarcity of water is the most difficult of the material problems with which the makers of the new Angora have to wrestle. He had had an interesting career. He had studied in Germany, and during the Great War he had been a prisoner in Siberia, whence he had eventually made his way home by Shanghai and Suez, seeing the world on the way. To him, Angora—seen as a mere piece of rocky hill and dusty plain—was as forlorn as it would be to any European; and, moreover, his birthplace was the island of Halki in the Marmora—a home more unlike Angora than almost any other place that one could find within the Turkish frontiers. He was in Angora, not in Halki, by his own deliberate choice. He had been in Angora for four years. But his homesickness suddenly flashed out when he took us to see his *chef doeuvre*, "the Marmora"—in miniature, on the Anatolian plateau.

A MINIATURE MARMORA.

After he had led us up the sun-baked hillside above the Ghazi's model farm, and had shown us the new Zoological Gardens, he guided us along the brow of the hill; and there, high up, in this dry and barren country, we found ourselves standing by the edge of a tiny artificial lake, the exact shape of the Marmora itself. (There had even been a Halki and a Prinkipo Island in it originally, but these had been removed to make room for the tiny skill in which visitors to "the Marmora" take their pleasure on the water). There was something pathetic about this little lake, with the little acacias round it. It showed clearly enough where the engineer's heart was; and I imagine that the hearts of most of his colleagues from Constantinople are in the same place. But sentiment is one thing, resolution another; and I am convinced that the makers of Angora will never be deflected, by their sentiment for the waters of Constantinople, from their self-imposed task in the dry heart of Anatolia.

What made them undertake this herculean task, and what is making them stick to it? The engineer gave me the answer incidentally, as we talked. "This," he said, "is a place for men who want to put forth their strength." And again, after he had been describing enthusiastically what has been accomplished so far, he checked himself (for he knew the great world), and said, half apologetically: "All this, of course, is nothing compared to Berlin or London, but people always love whatever they have made with their own hands, however small a thing it may be."

Here, I believe, is the key to all that is happening at Angora. Under the stimulus of America and Europe (but chiefly of America), the Turk has been seized by the impulse to create. He wishes to transform himself from the conqueror into the pioneer; and he knows that he cannot achieve this metamorphosis in Constantinople, the city which is the monument and witness of his past. So he has thrown himself, in a kind of ecstasy, upon the Anatolian wilderness, with the feeling that, if he can make a modern capital out of Angora, there is no corner of the country in which it will be beyond his power to "make good."

Is he going to succeed at Angora (to leave out of account the larger question of a general regeneration of Turkey? A savant at Constantinople assured me that the problem of the water-supply was physically insoluble. I am not a climatologist; I can only certify that the responsible engineer on the spot was full of confidence and courage. I can also certify that the effort which they are making at Angora now is really heroic. They are planting multitudes of trees in the city and on the hills around, and they are nursing all these trees through their infancy. Yesterday morning, after our arrival, when we were having our breakfast at a pastrycook's shop looking out on to the main street, we saw the watering-cart come around. Were they going to water the street? No. that would have been a luxury, for the street was paved and the dust was not excessive. But they did water the roots of the trees with which the "side walks" had been planted. According to my savant at Constantinople, this labour of love is doomed to be lost. Yet, as an historian, I cannot help wondering whether his scientific demonstration was infallible. Certainly, apart from these new plantations, the country round Angora is practically treeless, but has it always been so? In ancient times there was a region in Asia Minor called the "Axylon," the treeless land; but this was a comparatively small portion of the plateau in the salt desert between Angora and Konia. Would the ancients have used the word "Axylon" as a local name if the whole plateau had been as treeless then as it is to-day? This fragment of historical geography gives me some hope that my physical geographer may have made some miscalculation and that the tree-planters at Angora may have at least a sporting chance of success. Those trees are somehow symbolic, like the magic trees of fairy-tales. If the trees hold their own, I believe the Turkish nation will live.

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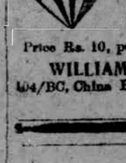

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INDIA'S COASTAL TRADE.

Mr. Birla Exposes Fallacious Cries Of British Commerce.

CRUSHING REJOINDER TO ASSOCIATED CHAMBER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

"It is the desperate attempt of the British Commercial interests in India to maintain their unnatural position at the sacrifice of the most vital interests of the country" is the trenchant verdict of Mr. G. D. Birla, M.L.A., President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on the Memorandum circulated by the Associated Chambers of Commerce to Members of Parliament condemning Mr. Sarabhai Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill and demanding that the Indian legislatures should be debarred from undertaking legislation of the nature of Mr. Haji's Bill.

The Memorandum has evoked a vigorous reply from Mr. Birla, reviewing exhaustively Mr. Haji's Coastal Bill and also stating in unequivocal and emphatic terms the broad principles of the National economic policy for which National opinion stands.

MR. BIRLA'S STATEMENT.

Says Mr. Birla:

"The attention the Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has been drawn to a circular dated the 27th July, 1929, issued by the Associated Chambers of Commerce in India and Ceylon, and which they understand, has been widely distributed in England, among Members of Parliament and public bodies. In that circular an appeal is made to them to use their influence and position against the grant of effective self-Government to India by securing that India's new constitution shall contain safeguards indicated therein. The authors of the circular desire, that India's right to Self-Government as declared in British Parliament in 1927, without any reservation whatever except as to the pace of the progress, should be denied to her, by making reservations which shall deprive her of the right of regulating her economic policy to suit the economic needs and conditions of the country. There can be no self-Government to India if she is to be denied the power to devise and follow a national economic policy, including the right, if her interests required it, of making economic discrimination against non-National interests. The justification pleaded by the authors of this circular for this extraordinary and reactionary demand is the introduction in the Legislative Assembly of the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill and its passage through the Assembly up to the Select Committee's Report. An examination of the Bill, which is an annexture to the circular, will at once show that it contains no principle or racial discrimination as has been alleged in the said Circular. The said allegation is without foundation and is misleading.

NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

The aim and object of the measure is to encourage the creation and growth of an Indian Mercantile Marine and the means by which it is sought to be done is the gradual reservation of the coasting trade of India to its own nationals. There is no principle of racial discrimination involved in it.

AN AUXIOMATIC TRUTH.

The Coastal trade of a country is regarded universally as a domestic trade, the country's own preserve, in which non-nationals cannot engage as of right, but to which they may be admitted as an act of grace. This proposition is regarded as axiomatic truth of economic science and practice all the world over. Even that great apostle of free trade, Adam Smith made an exception in favour of the coasting trade, and commended the British Navigation Laws which "endeavoured to give the sailors and the shipping of Great Britain, the monopoly of the trade of their own country." John Stuart Mill, another great free trader also admitted an exception in the case of these Navigation laws. All modern authorities on economics no matter whether they advocate free trade or protection, admit the right of every country to determine its policy in regard to its coasting trade, according to its own interests. Practically all the maritime countries of the world have followed in the past or follow even now this policy. The British Dominions have the undisputed right and power to reserve their coasting trade to their own nationals and in fact, Australia has done so. The Navigation laws of England for over two centuries did the same for her and they were only repealed when their purpose had been served, after England's maritime and naval supremacy had been securely established in the world.

MUCH BELATED MEASURE.

Thus it will be seen that by the Coastal Reservation Bill, India is seeking to do what England has herself done what her Dominions and possessions are now doing with her approval and what other civilised countries of the world have done and are doing the Bill, is not the product of extremist exponents of ultra-national views, as has been erroneously alleged in the said circular. It is a much belated measure of economic progress for which India has been crying for years past. Its want has been felt not only by Indian politicians, but by the commercial and industrial community as well. Indian thinkers like Ranade, Dadabhoy Naoroji, Romesh Chunder Dutt and Gokhale have for over a generation felt that the fiscal and economic policies of the Government required to be adopted to the economic needs and conditions of the country and their writings and speeches bear testimony to the depth of that feeling. The Indian National Congress from its very start has voiced this national demand.

A FALLACY.

The authors of the circular assert that the interests of India and Great Britain alike demand certain constitutional safeguards in her new constitution as otherwise the economic structure of both the countries will be seriously imperilled. A greater fallacy was never uttered. How can it be in the interest of India that she should have no power to encourage and develop her own industries or prevent them from being completely annihilated by outside and unfair competition. How can it be then in the interests of India that she should have no shipping industry and no Indian Mercantile Marine and the only means by which they could be brought into being and developed should be denied to her? How is the economic structure of England going to be imperilled by the reservation of Indian coasting trade to Indian-owned and Indian controlled ships? Is the balance sheet of the two British shipping lines the foundation of which the economic structure of England has been raised? A free, prosperous and contented India as an equal member of the British Empire, free to adopt its own fiscal and economic policy to its own needs and circumstances, will in the long run contribute far more to the stability of the economic interests in India, multiplied a million times. This is a mere truism of political and economic science and practice.

MONOPOLY AND PRIVILEGES.

There can be no question that as a rule in regard to India, the interests of England and the interests of the British community in India are far from being identical. The interests of England require a free, prosperous and friendly India as an equal member of the British Empire. The British trading community demand that their profits should not be impaired and their privileges and practical monopolies should be left untouched even at the sacrifice of both and vital and national interests of India and the political and economic interests of England. It was in the last century that Mill wrote:—

"Now if there is a fact to which all experience testifies it is, that when a country holds another in subjection, the individuals of the ruling people who resort to the foreign country to make their fortunes are of all others those most need to be held under powerful restraint."

THE PACT OF RECONCILIATION.

This was endorsed by Sir Charles Woods in 1861 in Parliament as being particularly applicable to the relation between India and England. If the friendship and goodwill of India mean anything to England, she must fulfil her repeated pledges and promises to India without any reservation and without any further delay. The goodwill and the friendship of India is not to be won by denying her the right of self-Government in the economic sphere. The path of reconciliation between India and British interests does not lie through the "safe-guards" which had been demanded by the Associated Chambers or through the propaganda which is carried on by them of which the circular under examination and the speech of Sir George Godfrey annexed to it, are typical examples. If the British merchants and traders are genuinely solicitous for peace, goodwill and mutual co-operation they must adjust their angle of vision to the present times and turn over a new leaf in the chapter of their relations with this country. Unless their actions proclaims that they have renounced their past in the matter of their outlook and attitude and have completely identified themselves with the interests of this country, it is idle to expect that any understanding can be reached or confidence created by mere words.

MISLEADING UNWARY PUBLIC.

Before concluding it is necessary to specifically deal with the speech of Sir George Godfrey and the resolution of the Associated Chambers, which are annextures to the circular. The resolution is an attempt to obsecure the real question which is at issue, namely, whether the fiscal and economic policy of India should be determined in the interests of the people of India or in the interests of British capitalists in India. There can be only one answer to this question. No question has ever arisen in the Indian Legislature of making discrimination of racial or communal character, against any commercial or industrial interests. India claim the right to discriminate in favour of her own nationals as in every other country. She also claims the right to protect her own industries and manufactures against the industries and manufactures of other countries whenever in the country's interests, it is necessary to do so. India further claims the right to protect her own commerce in the same manner as England, the Dominions and all the rest of the world do. There is nothing racial or communal in these claims. This bogey of racial and communal discrimination has been introduced to conceal the true issue and mislead the unwary public.

INSOLENT AND PROVOCATIVE.

The speech of Sir George Godfrey the mover of this misleading resolution is typical of the attitude of the British commercial interests in India towards the Indian national movement in India of which Indian commerce and industry are an integral part. It is couched, to put it mildly in provocative manner and insolent tone and language and it misrepresents the aim and object of the Indian National movement and the national aspiration of the Indian people. It distorts historical facts with a view to hold up to contempt and ridicule India's past, and showers encomiums on the British traders in India for their commercial enterprises undertaken, in the words of the speaker, "for the benefit of India." My committee have already referred to the dictum of the Mill, quoted with approval by Sir Charles Wood in 1861 and they have no doubt that every fairminded Britisher who reads Sir George Godfrey's speech will agree that the dictum of Mill, as stated above holds good even in 1929 and that England's interests just as much as India's demand that the maker of the speech and all those who applauded his speech and widely circulated it," "most need to be held under power restraint."

"SO CHILDISH."

Mr. Nevinson's Reply To Mr. Shaw.

"DECREPIT OLD MAN: GARRULOUS PLAYS."

The controversy between Mr. G. Bernard Shaw and Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, the "modernist" painter, is growing warmer. The position is:

Mr. Shaw advised artists to sell their works at £5 apiece.

Mr. Nevinson declared that he would see Mr. Shaw's plays if he charged 6d. a seat.

Mr. Shaw advised Mr. Nevinson to sell paintings by the foot and declared that "no good artist is a gentleman."

To this Mr. Nevinson made the following reply in a message to a London paper.

Mr. Shaw shows the most deplorable senility in his retort to me. I am afraid he is right, and that if we walked down Bond-street together people would probably take him for my son, as he is now so childish.

I would hate to be embraced by him, but I am surprised by the numbers of telegrams, telephone calls, and letters I have received from people who think "it is high time that decrepit old man were put in his grave."

Of course, Mr. Shaw's mind, as is so common with very old people, has stood still, and he obviously only remembers me some forty years ago when I was a tiny tot in company with my father.

But I always remember, as a child, the late H. W. Massingham, then editor of the "Chronicle," telling my father to write to Shaw that "he'd be damned if he'd pay more than £5 for an article by him," and Shaw replying, "I'll see you both boiled in hell before I'll do you an article for £5." Which merely proves that when he was my age Mr. Shaw certainly never believed in selling his articles by weight, as he now claims.

In fact, like so many artists of his period, he is not being quite sincere in his advice to the next generation.

It would take a Bernard Shaw to accuse me of being either a "gentleman" or "genteel." I have been accused of almost everything but never before of this.

I would like to remind Shaw that I, like Madox Brown, always charge by the foot, and that if he went to see my war pictures at the Imperial War Museum he would also see paintings that will long outlive the garrulous and dated plays of one of the many successors of Shakespeare.

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BANKING COMMITTEE AT BIJAPUR

(Continued from page 12.)

grain they get per bag Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 less than the prevailing rate. When the times are hard, the credit is low and the means of livelihood are crippled they clear off their bag and baggage like cattle, ornaments, agricultural implements, etc., for ridivulously low prices and migrate to commercial or industrial centres like Hubli, Davangeri, Marmagoa, Sholapur, Bombay, etc. to eke out their living. Frequent scarcities have made the cultivator of the Bijapur district more hardened and less confused than his brethren in other districts. He very soon adjusts himself according to circumstances."

"Usually no period is fixed for the repayment of loans. It varies according to the capacity of the borower. This capacity depends much upon the vagaries of the coming season."

"Professional moneylenders too contribute to a great extent in financing agricultural operations. But their tendency is more to squeese out money from cultivators than to help them in improving their condition. Some indigenous Banks lend money on the security of the grain deposited."

"It is difficult to estimate the total amount of capital required for various purposes in this district. My rough estimate is th Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 are required per head of population to advance as loan for all sorts of purposes."

BINDING ON RAYATS.

"At present Adatyas advance money to Rayats whose paying capacities are studied by long experience and practically bind those Rayats to get field produce to their shops. Sometimes advances are made on the field produce deposited in their shops. Usually 75 to 80 per cent. of the value of the deposited commodity is paid. 1|2 to 1 per cent. is charged as interest on the amount paid. This system would continue till a better one takes its place. There is no hope of making appreciable improvement in the present system till the cultivator acquires the habit of thrift, self-help and power of proper organisation in his 'modus operadi.' He is needy and imprudent and no organised lending suits his convenience though it is in his interest. Unless he gets enlightened it is hard to mend his ways of thinking."

"There are some banks which give long term credits to agriculturists on the security of their lands. Some are joint stock companies and some are insurance companies. When they receive requests for loans they send their agents to enquire into the soundness of the security offered by applicants and if satisfied as to the adequacy of the security they advance big sums on low rates of interest. In some cases, I have found the rate to be 9 per cent."

An estimate of the existing indebtedness of all the agricultural classes can be obtained with reasonable acuracy if house to house census is taken in villages.

"During the last 10 years in this district about 5 per cent. families of ordinary farmers have turned into enants after disposing of their landed property to their creditors or for the sake of satisfying the dues of their creditors.

RAO BAHADUR R. R. KEMBHAVI'S STATEMENT.

Extracts from replies to the questionnaire by Rao Bahadur Raghawendra Rao Kembhavi of Bijapur are given below:—

The agriculturists are financed by Takavi advances, by loans from Co-operative Societies, by moneylenders and by Commission Agents on condition that the agriculturist bring his goods for sale through them. These agencies advance loans generally for the three purposes mentioned in Cl. (a, b, c). For capital and permanent improvements Government sometimes advances loans under the Land Improvement Act.

The rates of interest charged by private money-lenders is not less than 12 per cent. and generally goes upto 18 to 24 per cent. It needs no mention of rates of interest charged by Government on Takavi and land improvement and also by societies. They are more or less fixed.

The period of loan is generally the next season and in case of heavy loans it varies according to the amount borrowed, say 2 to 4 years.

The security is generally the land or sometimes pledge of ornaments or personal security. By virtue of the operation of the D. A. R. Act no one dares to advance money unless the borrower passes a formal sale deed with a condition to reconvey on payment of principal and interest.

When Government advances money for capital and permanent improvements generally the amount is heavy. The instalments fixed are not small. The method of recovering is rigorous. If for some reason the amount is not regularly paid he looses the land. In this respect there is scope for reducing the instalments and recovering the amount leniently. In order to avoid this trouble the agriculturist has to approach his Sowcar and thus fails pray to his heavy and compound interest.

Present method of marketing crops is to cart in country carts either hired or belonging to the owner.

In my opinion there are hardly any possibilities of forming pools or of co-operative efforts in this connection. So long as the villagers are illiterate and unable to understand the advantages of co-operation it is useless to talk of such efforts.

It is generally necessary to finance the agriculturist when he brings the goods to the market and finds the market unfavourable, so that he may get some money on the goods and wait for good rates; but then he must get money on low rates of interest, say 6 per cent. and should not be charges extra for godown rent and other items. In big town the Joint Stock Bank or the Commission Agent does make such advances, but their rates of interest and other charges are heavy. The Commission Agent ultimately sels the goods and charges Adat and several other babs; then the agriculturist finds that he would have been wiser to sell the goods in spite of unfavourable market. Some Agency could be devised to help the agriculturist on such occasions. The sale societies are there, but their working is not satisfactory owing to several reasons and men are not prepared to take full advantage of them.

WEAVING CENTRES.

There are some big weaving centres in this District, viz: Guledgud, Ilkal, Amingad, Sirur, etc. Dyeing is also an industry which is an adjunct to weaving. There are some places where dyeing in crude form is being done. Much of them profit likely to be made by the weaver is swallowed by the middleman Marwadis. If this is stopped the position of weaving industry would be much improved. There should be Urban Societies in such places. They should order yarn from Bombay and other places and supply to the weaver at moderate rates of interest. If possible they can buy the articles so woven at moderate profit and send them for sale to known places through agents.

There is no Imperial Bank in this District. There is on Joint Stock Bank at Bijapur and one or two Banks at Bagalkot. The relations between the Co-operative Bank at Bijapur and the Joint Stock Bank here are fairly well. There is no spirit of rivalry between the two. There are mutual current account dealings between the two. So far as regards indigenous banks they are very few in this District run on banking system. Practically there are no dealings between such banks and the Co-operative Bank.

At present the Central Banks are prohibited from advancing loans to small industries. This is not desirable. Urban Banks have no sufficient capital to advance to small traders except in few places. The amount to be advanced by the Central Banks to small industries can be earmarked so that the societies need not suffer. Without such financial help it is idle to talk about the growth of small industries.

In my opinion the D. A. R. Act has greatly impeded the facilities for obtaining credit to the poor agriculturist. The money-lenders do not venture to lend money to them. Instead of taking mortgage deeds they insist upon having a nominal sale deed with an oral promised to give up the land on payment of money with interest.

MR. TALIKOT'S STATEMENT.

Extracts from replies to the questionnaire by Mr. B. D. Talikot, Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Bijapur, are given below:—

Agricultural Credit and Credit facilities for small industries.

Villages in the Bijapur District should be divided into two classes, namely, villages where rural co-operative societies are established. (ii) Villages where no such societies exist.

In the first class of villages the agriculturist who is a member of the Society obtains finance for current agricultural needs and land revenue from the Co-operative Society. Such Society is financed either by deposits or loans from Co-operative Central Bank or both.

The Co-operative Society do not at present supply the agriculturists with funds for capital and permanent improvement of their lands or for any other special needs except in a very few cases.

To meet the other items of expenditure except those incurred during cultivation the agriculturist will have to approach either the Government for Takavi loans or the money-lender.

In the second class of villages where no Co-operative Societies exist which number about 1,000 villages the agriculturist will have to depend upon Government and the private money-lenders. The Government advances its Takavi loans at the rate of 6 per cent.

The District Central Co-operative Bank which is the only co-operative financing agency in this District has advanced the loans to the extent of seven lakhs mostly to the agriculturists through the Co-operative Societies, such loans are to be repaid by two annual instalments.

The Co-operative Credit Societies charge interest at the rate 2 pies per rupee per month. While Takavi loans are advanced at the rate of 8 per cent.

But the money advanced by the Saukars varies from 12 to 24 per cent. Sometimes the professional money-lenders charge interest at the rate of 36 per cent. to those who are in extreme need of money for unbusiness-like and uneconomic purposes.

There is no land mortgage bank in this district. But such a Bank is one of the most urgent needs of the district for without which co-operative movement cannot make satisfactory progress.

The land mortgage bank should be financed by the deposits, funds from the Provincial Co-operative Bank and debenture bonds. Inasmuch as this district is hard hit by severe famine, the Government should be pleased to invest its famine reserve fund at a small rate of interest till the proposed land mortgage bank attracts sufficient working capital from its depositors.

The land mortgage bank should attach fixed deposits at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent. and the Provincial Bank should supply funds at the rate of 5 per cent. so that it will be able to redeem the economic agriculturists from their old debts by advancing long term loans at the rate of 9 per cent. Such a bank should be registered under the Co-operative Act.

The land mortgage bank should be so constituted whereby it should be able to deal directly with the agriculturists.

The proposed the land mortgage bank should be managed by a Committee consisting of both the (Government nominees) official and non-officials.

MR. N. R. KEMBHAVI'S STATEMENT.

Extracts from replies to the questionnaire by Mr. N. R. Kembhai, Managing Agents, the Bijapur Mahaluxmi Co., are as under:

The agriculturists in my district in particular and Karbatak in general, obtain money to meet their current needs from, firstly, the local money lender and secondly, if it is difficult for them to get this help locally, and if they have some arrangement elsewhere at cheaper rate of interest they go there to get the same, and thirdly, from co-operative societies, if they think, they can get it from them.

But, it must be noted, that their main object is to have this arrangement made as secretly as possible, and they try to keep this as private as possible, even the loan be at higher rate of interest. At least, this is the mentality of this class in general. It should not, therefore, be ignored while considering the ways and means for arranging loan to agriculturists in order to reduce interest charge over their fields produce. Interest is, undoubtedly, the heaviest item for their list of expenses. Naturally it takes away the crean of their earnings and worst of it, keeps them indebted to the Sowkar from when they get their loan whether it be for their current needs, or for improvement of their lands or to meet the burden of expenses they, willingly or unwillingly, undergo in the observance of ruinous social customs, as the society in general forces them to do so, without having any idea of the pernicious effects uopn them in particular and society in general.

Therefore, briefly stated, the sources of the loans are as follows:—(1) Village money lenders. (2) Village money lenders of the neighbouring villages or towns. (3) The merchants through when they sell their fields produce and whom they treat as bankers. (4) Co-operative societies. (5) From Government as 'Tagai' loan. (6) Iron big Sowkars for big amounts.

INTEREST.

It varies iron 12 to 24 — 36 per cent. Tjis depends upon the party. The poorer he is and more difficulture the chances of early repayments, in the opinion of the lender, the higher is the rate of itiferest.

The rate of interest is not so high in Dharwar district where the agricultural prospects are surer and more certain than what they are in my districts, where, on account of uncertainty of rainfall and its attendant avails, the rate of interest, must necessarily, remain higher in accordance with the principle of "Demand and Supply.

SALE OF FIELD PRODUCE.

When harvesting is over, the agriculturists bring their fields produce to the market for being sold. 75 per cent of the production comes into the market either for being sold to the bonafide purchasers or consumers or stockists who purchase stock goods and sell same when prices go higher or when fresh goods show signs of coming again into the market irrespective of the fact whether they make profit or loss. Any way 75 per cent of the production changes Hands during the season time only. In some cases, it also happens that agriculturists themselves hold stock of their produce, for better price, with their selling agents if they are rich enough to advance the agriculturists the amount required against the goods and it reasonable low rate of interest.

Wealthy agriculturists who are rich enough to hold stock of their fields produce for better prices, do so, but they are few and far between.

The merchants or middlemen who sell the goods of the agriculturists who bring to their shops for being sold, sell them to the highest bidder in the market, receives payment from the purchasers of the goods and gives some to the owners, deducting, of course, their commission and other dues for the work rendered to them, and such advances as they might have made to the agriculturiss provided they are willing for deduction. Some higgling and haggling will take place according to the circumstances prevailing at the moment.

The middlemen are truly speaking, have sprung from, or the result of the necessity of agriculturists when it was found out that certain percentage of people should devote themselves to the marketing side of the produce grown by the agriculturists. If this is a fact, it is not advisable to root him out of existance unless some other arrangement is made to act in its places, lest the position of the agriculturists will be worse still. Combination of interest of producing and selling is very difficult indeed and it is much more so in a country where there is dense ignorance amongst agriculturists in general and show no aptitude or desire on their part to understand one another leaving aside small matters of inevitable differences of opinion or personal quarrel, in the joint and harmonious attempt to better the evils from which they are suffering for a long time.

I am a firm believer in the benefits of the co-operative movement and it is correct and most logical to say tohat co-operative logical to say that co-operative themselves to sell their fields produce and divide the profits of selling amongst themselves are the best.

PLEBISCITE ON YOUNG PLAN.

—:o:—

Nationalist Demonstrations In Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Berlin.—Police intervention in several parts of the Capital to-day to cool the ardour of the political demonstrators draws attention to the disturbing element in political situation in the shape of Nationalist petition organised all over the country to demand a plebiscite on Young Plan. The participants in Nationalist meetings endeavoured to form processions contrary to official prohibition. Prompt police action prevented serious disorder.—Reuter.

—:o:—

PARVATI TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Manmad Mahars' Support.

(From Our Correspondant.)

MANMAD, Oct. 20.

A public meeting composed mainly of Mahars was held yesterday in the N. G. S. R. quarters to support the Satyagraha for entry into the Parvati Temple of Poona. Mr. P. R. Lele was voted to the chair and explained the significance of the movement and the responsibility of those who supported it. He expressed his own opinion that the movement was not started a moment too early. The so-called untouchables were entitled to assert their rights whenever they wished and were not bound to wait for a "favourable" change being wrought in the mentality of the self-styled higher castes. He deprecated the apathy of the Government in spite of the grant of Rs. 18,000 which they were making out of the Public Treasury towards the maintenance of the Parvati Sausthan and exhorted the assembled Mahars to show their strength by means of organisation, because the British Government were friends of only the strong. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"This public meeting gives its whole-hearted support to the Satyagraha campaign started in Poona by the so-called untouchables for securing the right of entry into the Parvati Temple on the same terms with the so-called higher castes."

Another resolution requested the Chairman to communicate this to the Press.

RELIEF FOR AFGHAN WAR VICTIMS.

—:o:—

Celebrations Of Nadir Khan's Victory.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

There was general rejoicing in Muslim quarters of the city in celebration of the victory of General Nadir Khan. Processions from different districts paraded through the streets and met in the evening in Halliday Park, where a public meeting to congratulate the General was held. Maulana Abdul Rauf, who presided, made an appearl for funds for the help of the people who had suffered during the seige of Kabul.—A. P.

Maulana Abdul Rauf also asked the Muslims to help Nadir Khan to establish his reign in Afghanistan. Conditions at present were unsettled in Afghanistan, and reports appearing against Nadir Khan were nothing but propaganda. Without referring to General Nadir's claim to the Afghan Throne, he said the relationship between him and Amanullah was cordial, as it was apparent from the telegram sent to him by the former King.—A. P.

GAMBLING DEN RAID.

—:o:—

Mr. Buckner Making Good Progress.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Mr. C. S. Buckner, Assistant Superintendent of Police of Barrakpore who received serious injuries in a gambling den at Titaghur on Friday night is making good progress.—A. P.

Prince To Address On Armistice Day

—:o:—

RUGBY, Oct. 20.

On the evening of the Armistice Day the Prince of Wales will again address the festival of the Empire and Remembrance arranged by the British Legion at Albert Hall. The Prince, who is the patron of the Legion, addressed a similar gathering on the last Armistice day.

Lord Methuen, veteran British Field Marshall, presiding yesterday at the British Legion Conference gave reasons for being strongly in favour of pilgrimage to battlefields. A knowledge of the people of other nations, he said, would conduct peace more than anything else. When he was the Military Attache in Berlin he was as fond of Germans as he was of English people and in the time of sorrow he received from them sympathy which he would never forget.—B. O. W.

LABOUR AND INDIA.

—:o:—

"NO MORAL AUTHORITY" FOR SIMON REPORT.

The London Correspondent of the "Hindu" Cables:—

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., in a special article to "The Hindu Annuah," says the Labour Government, in determining the nature of its expected declaration on Indian policy, must take into account, not only the Simon Commission's Report, but the coming Congress at Lahore.

The Commission's conclusions will have no moral authority and other forces will determine the destinies of India.

The Secretary of State cannot refrain much longer from revealing his mind. If the Government is to hope for Indian co-operation, it vannot allow the Congress to pass without indicating the British policy with sufficient clarity to prevent the commencement of organised resistance.

If, before the Congress meets, an announcement is made applying the principle of self-government to India, Mr. Brockway hopes India will receive it with goodwill and a desire to find a basis of agreement. He admits India has a right to claim even absolute independence and if a representative Indian assembly asserted that claim he would accept it.

THE PALESTINE ENQUIRY

(Continued from page 6.)

ing the Arabs as guilty of the aggressions, and of crimes that call for the execration of all civilised peoples.

The most reactionary politicians in England are just the language of the High Commissioner and of Mr. Henderson. On this subject an Individualist Liberal writes me:

"I do not think that this moment, when the Arabs have committed a series of cruel murders and robberies, is a good time for advocating their claims....It appears to be pleasing to some of the wealthy Jews to re-establish their people in Palestine, and it would do little harm to the natives or anybody else for Jews to go and live there... It any of the natives have been turned out of their lands with INSUFFICIENT COMPENSATION, that is a wrong which MIGHT be remedied."

OUT OF IRAQ: NOT PALESTINE.

The commentary on Labour honesty contained in Mr. Henderson's speech is strengthened by the announcement as to Iraq. The Government will support the candidature of Iraq for membership in Great Britain's complaisant instrument, the League of Nations; and, lest this should be misconstrued, the Government adds that this means making it an independent State. Yet the document of Nov. 7th, 1918, issued by the British and French Governments to the Arabs, promised the "complete and final enfranchisement of the peoples so long oppressed by the Turks, and the establishment of national governments drawing their authority from the initiative and free choice of the native populations". This was not limited to Iraq. No question of the priority of Balfour's declaration can be sustained; for Sir Henry MacMahon, British High Commissioner in Cairo promised in October 1915, in negotiations with the then Grand Sherif, that Great Britain would recognise and support the independence of the Arabs.

Further we challenge the interpretation by Mr. Fenderson of the Balfour Declaration, which does not say that Palestine is to be made the National Home for the Jews. It promises to favour and encourage the establishment of such a home IN Palestine, but that the rights of the inhabitants are not to be abrogated by this; specifically the political rights are reserved. The conversion of Palestine into a Jewish State will, therefore, be an infringement even of the criminal bargain of Lord Balfour with the Jew leaders.

"I TOLD YOU SO!"

The crash of Mr. Harty, who seems to have been chiefly guilty of handling too much business, is also connected with other crashes, in some cases relating to ventures that were unsound from the start. The collapse of that impudent hoax, Photomaton, causes us to indulge in the most irritating of retrospects: "I told you so!" Irritating and comfortless as such reminders are, they are justified in cases like this. This journal and the writer in his personal correspondence, advised the credulous against Photomaton, and declared that there "was nothing in it". Yet the mugs struggled to be allowed to lose their money; out of pure greed. To the argument that, if true and if successful, the claims of Photomaton would ruin an English industry, studio photography, the reply was, of course, "Let the trade look after itself." The trade replied, "We shall survive Photomaton; the point is, let the investors look after themselves!"

And now the moaners and howlers can be told the same.

On the flotation of the big bluff as an English lessee of the American exploiters, one trade paper told its readers that this was of no technical but only financial interest. Did it one single mug from h flutter in the game grab and gamble? doubted.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1929.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION AND THE STRIKE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A message from Bombay through the agency of the Associated Press, to the effect of our having been suspended and censured and to be expelled from the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union in the general meeting, yet to be held, on recommendation of the above-mentioned managing committee's resolution, was published in almost all prominent papers of India on or before the 5th of October. We shall thank you will please find place for the statement of ours in that connexion in your esteemed paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

V. H. JOSHI,
USHABAI DANGE.

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union was registered on the 23rd May 1928. After a successful fight against the wage-cut, the Union began to organize the mill-workers in October 1928 and at a dash, with cooperation of the workers themselves, could register up to 54,000 members within four months. With the hugeness of the organization, early in February, it was found by the old experienced leaders that the internal management ought to be put on a more perfect basis, as otherwise the real work may ultimately be found in a chaotic condition.

Early in March 1929 the original managing committee appointed a sub-committee of five, to better arrange the internal work of the **Union and Mr. V. H. Joshi** was authorized by the General Secretary to prepare a statement on the then state of affairs with enumeration of suggestions for use and guidance of this reform Sub-Committee. Mr. V. H. Joshi collected information on these lines with the help of all the centre-workers. But before any reform could be brought into operation, eight very prominent leaders of the Union were arrested in connection with the Meerut case. We have the record of these attempts with signatures and seals of the centre-workers which will be useful for internal reforms so very necessary and overdue in the Union affairs. Of course, we cannot and shall not use these papers except in private discussions and only for the good of the Union.

After the arrest of the old and experienced leaders and with the tremendous growth of the Union there came into existence a great power in the form of the solidarity of the rank and file of millhands under the red-flag of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The last and the best demonstration of this power ushered itself into existence when the concerted and organized attack on the very status and existence of the Union was launched by the Millowners' Association dating from the 11th December 1928. This power showed its huge proportions in meetings after meetings of the mill-workers on the eve of the April strike. Open mass meetings of the workers running into forty to sixty thousands, showed by raising their hands a will to stand as one man against the owners' attack and eventually stood like one man.

As the strike was being organized, declared and conducted, we both took as leading a part in the same as possible as we have pledged ourselves for the workers' movement for good. One of us Mrs. Dange had to stop taking part in active work from the 13th of May as on that day she was confined to maternity. Another of us Mr. V. H. Joshi could take part only up to the 29th of May as on that day he had to leave for Meerut in connexion with the defence work with the consent of the workers, the managing committee and the defence committee. He again came on the scene as soon as he was called by wire at the end of July. Mrs. Dange came out in the first week of June when her baby was about 25 days old. She continued addressing workers' private meetings until the beginning of August, at which period a very large number of old hands went into the factories in spite of all efforts by all the leaders of the Union.

Owing to the all-sided attacks of the owners and Government on one hand and unbearable starvation on the other, the strikers began to give way and those who had voted for the strike were unfortunately compelled to go to the mills by circumstances over which neither they nor their leaders appeared to have any control.

IN A FIX.

On the 3rd of July Government appointed a court of inquiry and referred this dispute to the same. The leaders of the Union promptly and rightly declared that the workers could not put any faith in this court. After having given out this very sane declaration of want of faith the circumstances appear to have put them into a fix. On the one hand, there was the open and declared strike. On the other hand, heipless strikers were going to the factories in large numbers. Thousands of strikers had eaten the humble pie through hunger, but the leaders, especially Messrs. Kandalkar, Deshpande and Ranadive were unwilling to eat the same. even at the cost of the interests of thousands of workers.

The power which the workers demonstrated on the 26th of April was afterwards misunderstood by these two leaders as their own individual power and not that of the workers. This misunderstanding gained deep root when the case against Messrs. Deshpande and Ranadive caused some momentary fall in the daily increasing attendance of the workers at mills. This deep-rooted misunderstanding entered their system so much as to form a breeding ground for what is termed trade union bureaucracy.

The president Mr. Kandalkar, a young and very promising worker and his secretary and intellectual inspirer Mr. Deshpande, gave a go-bye to the old system of the democratic control of the Union's policy by the rank and file consultation and vote. It meant momentous decisions without ascertaining the strength of the workers. It meant arbitrary decisions at the sweet will of an inspired few. This in its turn naturally and logically meant in an inordinately swelled head (we mean that of Mr. Deshpande) an ultra-Leftist deviation in trade union policy. A deviation which is summed up by Lenin in the famous phrase "an Infantile Disorder."

"INFANTILE DISORDER."

The following is an example of this infantile disorder. This young trade union bureaucracy of the two leaders during the last general strike, first refused to recognise the utility of the Strike Inquiry Court, which decision was, of course, quite correct. And even when the Court was sitting, the workers were rightly told by us and by these leaders never tohang their faith on the deliberations of this Court, that the ultimate success of their struggle depended on their own strenth. This logically meant that the union was to be absolutely free from the prejudices of the decisions of a Court which the workers were told by one voice not to believe. Now later on the workers got absolutely exhausted in the struggle and went to work. Even then a partial strike would have been justified had it been that a solid group under the complete influence of the union had the economic stamina to hold on and had sufficient compelling power to influence the employers. But even the best fighting elements were completely exhausted. At such a time it was suggested by us two to call off the fight.

To better convince the leaders we induced them to issue a questionnarie to all the centre officers of the union so as to gather reliable information about the fall in the strength of the rank and file workers. The questionnaire was issued under signature of the General Secretary Mr. Tawade on the 13th of August. Before the 18th six answers out of seven were duly received sealed and signed by responsible centre-officers. These contained the figures of daily attendance, stating that out of the aggregate attendance of 90,000 men working in mills at that time 67,000 were those who had voted for the strike. More-over in these men not less that one hundred was the number of volunteers, mill-committee leaders, and managing committee members and similar leaders of the strike.

LOGIC OF FACTS.

On the force of this information we two pointed out to the union bureaucracy that if you are convinced of the unfortunate change of view in the workers, and if you also agree with us that we shall have to give up the struggle, then the best time to do would be the earliest. Our reasons were that as absolutely new hands to the extent of one fourth of the whole attendance were being equipped in the prastice of mill-work, the owners were suffering from them by their paltry output and therefore if the strike were called off it was most likely that a very large number of the old but experienced men would have been accepted by the owners even at the cost of the new uncommercial wage workers. That if we delayed calling off the strike by one month, majority of the apprentice black-legs would have become expert and would have been producing satisfactory average output, and thus they would have extinguished the chances of re-instatement of about 30,000 old hands who were in Konkan, believing all the while that the strike was in full swing. The official information of the change of workers mind and the logic of re-instatement appeared to have convinced the union bureaucracy for a time.

"SAVING THEIR OWN PRESTIGE."

But suddenly they got the bureaucratic whim of of saving their own prestige. In order to do this they decided to await and hang on the decision of the Inquiry Court. The same Court whose utility they denied and from whose influence the workers were kept aloof, was considered to be useful for saving the prestige of the leaders and the appearance of the report was taken to be the auspicious time for calling off the strike. The Court on its part appears to have over-reached these fellows' cleverness, inasmuch as, unlike the Inquiry Court in Lancashire, this Court did not care to publish the report and findings therein at least 15 days after they had unanimously signed it. Their inability to publish and the inability of the Union Bureaucracy to deal boldly like experienced warlords with the situation of a decidedly unsuccessful war-commitment, appear to have worked in complete cooperation towards the destruction of even the vestige of stamina in the fast weakening millhand working class of Bombay. This episode was severely criticised by us in private at least for twelve times as well as in a purely working class paper as showing lack of understanding of the working class psychology and showing callousness towards the real interest of the workers when the question of the leaders prestige came in.

This Union bureaucracy which has gone to the extent of censuring us always swears by the Leftist slogans and policies of the great World Congresses, wherein the world's greatest Leftist fighters assemble and determine the problems of the class struggle.

VALUE OF TIMELY RETREAT.

They ought to have known that one of the common pitfalls and mistakes of leadership is to forget that once a struggle has been declared, it has to be carried on, but at the same time not to forget, the struggle must not be carried on till the forces of the strikers are completely wiped out, and one must be able to retreat in proper order. Had the retreat in this case been in August at least 20,000 more old hands would have secured almost their own jobs who will now have to face unemployment.

There is in history a famous example when some comrades of Lenin wanted to keep the Imperialistic war in 1917 going on and asserted that the peasants would still fight and that their opinion should be ascertained by a conference vote, Lenin replied "The peasant has voted with his feet, by leaving the trenches for his village." The workers after a five months' general fight and six months' partial fight in Wadia group of mills had voted with their feet by going into the factories.

But these trade union leaders stood on their personal prestige. Because in calling off the strike, they thought they would have to eat the humble pie, while they never thought that about 67,000 of the old workers had already eaten it when they were forced into starvation. This standing on prestige and waiting for the verdict of the Inquiry Court was a deviation and petty-bourgeois egoism. Not retreating in time to secure the maximum interest of a weakening working class, was infantile disorder.

Such an open criticism of the trade union bureaucracy has hurt the bureaucrats, though the criticism was published in a purely working class paper and never in the enemy's columns, like the attack made on these very leaders by some of their friends on the question of one of their vice-presidents on a former occasion when they were falsely attacked in a capitalist and non-party paper on which occasion these very leaders found it safe to keep mum on the point of the prestige of Mr. Dange, as a trade union worker.

We might also mention another important cause of inviting the displeasure of these bureaucrats on us. Since May last when the Union completed its one year of existence, we have been urging on the officials the necessity, at once to affiliate the Union to the All-India Trade Union Congress, the importance of which affiliation need not be told to a trade unionist. At that time the Union had sufficient funds to meet the large fees it would have been required to pay for affiliation in view of it's very large membership. But the bureaucrats would pay no attention to it though they were realising that the funds would soon melt away in the general strike. Now when time for the trade union congress sesion came the union had no money. Then even a solution was found out by comrade Dange in his letter to the president of the Workers' Meerut Defence Committee, to allot or lend sufficient sums for this urgent purpose. That suggestion was most unfairly criticised attributing evil motives to Mr. Dange charging him with an intention to sabotage the work of the Defence Committee, and the letter was for a long time suppressed by the bureaucrats. The publication of the news of this letter for the workers' information in a workers' paper to ascertain their opinion has been one of our sins for meriting censure. But in the end the bureaucrats had to accept comrade Dange's solution of this problem.

NOT WRECKING BUT REFORMING.

In spite of the censure we refuse to split the Union or the movement. Not wrecking but reforming is our object. But if freedom of discussion and criticism within the workers' ranks is tabooed in contravention to the constitution of the Union then hundreds of such censures are welcome for the protection of the interests of the workers.

Our cooperation with the Union's work has never ceased and will never cease unless and until it becomes hopelessly bankrupt of true working-class control.

We have publicly told the workers that our trenchant criticism would cease, our cooperation with these persons would be resumed provided their ways are amended by

(1) More democratic control of the management of the Union by the rank and file workers.

(2) Absence of what can be termed the Trade Union Bureaucracy.

(3) Freedom of criticism of trade union policy within the working class.

(4) Liquidation of ultra-leftist deviations of the type famously known as "Infantile Disorder."

(5) More representation for the low-paid women-workers and the low-paid young men-workers who form the majority but whose voice is scarcely heeded to in the union matters.

(6) A stricter control of the rank and file over the finances of the Union.

(7) According to rule 39 of the constitution of the Union the accounts of the Union must be open for any member of the Union for inspection, and the General Secretary of the Union must be always willing to answer questions regarding accounts.

We are convinced that the people's wishes must be respected, their interests must be guarded, their unemployment must be redressed. Those of them who had suffered during the last struggle ought to be helped and for this purpose the prestige of a few leaders ought to be kept aside if necessary. If these steps are not taken, and individualistically biased leaders are allowed to carry on the Union's work according to their own whim and caprice, the work of the Union will be undemocratic, chaotic and foolish—a huge waste of energy and money. In the interest of the workers we have determined to fight this foolish policy. Brother workers you must stand by us and help us in putting the Union's house in the right. We are sure you will do so immediately.

How Labour "Bureaucrats Kept Their Prestige."

LEADERS SUFFERING FROM "INFANTILE DISORDER."

Mrs. Dange And Mr. V. H. Joshi's Statement.

RANCHI SARDAR HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Foundation Laid By Governor.

RANCHI, Oct. 20.

Sir Hugh Stephenson, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, laid the foundation stone of the new wing of the Ranchi Sadar Hospital last evening. His Excellency expressed gratitude to Raja Baldeo Das Birla for his generous gift in this connection, but regretted that in the present financial condition of the Government, it was impossible for them to provincialise Sadar Hospitals in order to relieve the local people of their responsibilities.—A. P.

INDIAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

—:o:—

Sir George Schuster To Discuss With Simon Commission.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

There is a strong rumour current here that Sir George Schuster will be proceeding by the same boat as Lord Goschen to London to discuss financial problem with the Simon Commission.—A.P.

BANKING COMMITTEE AT BIJAPUR.

Evidence Of Officials And Non-Officials.

A SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND BANKING, IN THE DISTRICT.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee assembled at Bijapur on 14th inst. to consider the written statements of officials and non-officials, and to examine them orally.

Mr. V. H. Naik, Collector of Bijapur, submitted a statement to the Whitely Commission from which extracts are given below:

TAGAVI:—An extensive tagavi scheme has been carried out in Bijapur District, consisting of 8 talukas and 1 petha during the last three years—1926-27 to 1928-29. The idea before 1926 was that Tagavi was not a workable scheme at all. But the whole subject was thoroughly examined by me in the beginning of the year 1926 and I found that the balance of advances on 1-4-1926 amounted to Rs. 10,90,107 and the interest outstanding on that date was Rs. 94,659.

REVISED TAGAVI SCHEME:—It is everywhere held that an important way of protecting the District against famine and scarcity is by carefully financing suitable ryots to construct had works (field embankments) and irrigation well works on their lands. A ryot constructs a well and during the succeeding drought, irrigated his crops—cotton, jowari and wheat and thereby even doubles the outturn. An extra watering or two to a standing crop is said to improve the outturn very considerably. Similarly lands protected by wads often produce crops when other lands without wads fail. Knowing as I did that there were in need of tagavi many suitable ryots in many suitable villages in 7 different talukas and petha of the district, I proposed to Government a revised Tagavi scheme under proper control, which would go a great way to protect the District against famine and scarcity. This scheme was sanctioned in G.R., F.D., No. 634 of 15-9-1926. It was clear from the very beginning that there should be a Special Tagavi officer for each taluka and petha who should scrutinise the applications for Tagavi, visit the lands proposed for improvement, see whether the applicants are men of capability and of rapid action and whether the land is fit for improvement and then prepare a sketch of the improvement and make estimate of co

TRAINING OF SPECIAL TAGAVI STAFF:—For the purpose of giving to the Revenue Officials an insight into the matter of inspecting lands, examining the applicants, sketching the improvements, estimating costs and testing the work, three Training Classes were held at which the local Building Officers of the Agricultural Department and the local Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department gave instructions to the Revenue Officials, both on the field and at the class too. The Senior Revenue Officers also explained to them the new Tagavi system introduced in the District. An examination was held and successful candidates were declared passed. The first Training Class was held in 1927, and 18 passed in the second training class held in 1928. 7 passed and in the third Training Class held in 1929, 6 passed. Before the new Tagavi scheme was introduced there were 4 special Head Karkuns on Rs. 85-5|2-100 who were doing Tagavi, land revenue collection, magisterial and other multifarious duties. But Government in G. R., F. D., No. 5418 of 1-6-1927 sanctioned 5 more Circle Inspectors for Tagavi on Rs. 30-5|2-80 with the result that each taluka or petha in the district has been provided with a Tagavi Special Officer, either a Head Karkun or a Circle Inspector, trained in a Training Class. Government have given these nine Tagavi officers the power of enquiring into Tagavi applications under rule 5 of the Rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act and rule 1 under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

SPECIAL TAGAVI ACCOUNTS:—In each taluka and petha is maintained a Tagavi Applications Register (For, No. III enclosed) in which are entered applications as they are received in the taluka or petha office by the Tagavi Officer. These applications are referred to the Tagai Officer for enquiry. He explains the borrower to see whether he is a competent man, capable of completing the work rapidly. Thereafter he ascertains the security for the loan, makes a sketch of work and prepares estimate of the cost. He then submits his report with the scheme to the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari who examines the papers, scrutinises the security, if necessary inspects the land and forwards the papers to the Prant Officer. The Prant Officer also examines the security and the scheme and sanctions loans not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in each case. Beyond Rs. 1,000 in a case the Collector's sanction is necessary.

During 1929-30, a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 has been sanctioned for Tagavi for this District and out of it Rs. 1,11,432 have been advanced from 1-4-1929 to 30-9-1929 and 194 new works (136 wads and 58 irrigation wells) have been started and their execution is in progress.

MR. HIREMATH'S STATEMENT.

Extracts from the written statement in reply to the questionnaire received from Mr. R. S. Hiremath, District Deputy Collector, S. D. Bijapur, are given below:—

SECTION I.—

1(b) "'It is not usual to borrow money for the sake of capital and permanent improvements. The field improvements are commonly taken up by cultivators after good harvest and that too when they are free from any obligations to sawkars. Tagai advances, have nowadays been been helping them substantially to have field embankments or bunds and to sink wells in suitable localities. There is ordinarily better rush for tagvi in days of scarcity as it helps to supply wages to labour and substantial improvements can be had then at less cost."

(c). It goes hard to get money for special needs in case of failure of monsoon. If they have got credit they borrow money on any terms imposed upon them by sawkars. They are required to sell their future outturn of grain or cotton far below the market price. Usually they agree to give 3 lbs. of cotton per rupee of the advance taken. In the case of Jowari or wheat or other kind of

(Continued on page 11.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

(For Details See Page 7.)

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